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THE REGISTER

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TO THE READERS OF THE REGISTER.

No. 167, Fleet Street, 6th August, 1835.

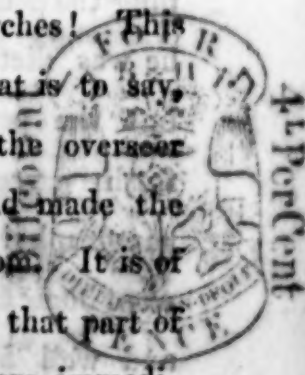
It will be perceived that the place of publication is now changed. This has been done for more effectually carrying on this work, and was a step most necessary; but, at the same time, house-moving and other such business is very much at war with *editor-ship*, as the readers of the Register will readily allow, however much my continued apparent neglect may have drawn upon their patience. I am sure that when they know, that affairs of mere business

having demanded the whole of my time, and more than my capacity, but which affairs are now in a state to demand no more of that time, I shall be relied upon to devote the whole of it to my public duty, the performance of which is the only object I have in life.

WILLIAM COBBETT, JUN.

THE CHURCH.

I INSERT no article in the present number from the printed works of my Father, but I insert one never printed, and which he himself would never have printed. It is a letter to the inhabitants of a parish in an agricultural part of the country, some of them having applied to him with a complaint against their curate, for having introduced that greatest of all the innovations of the last forty years, the *organs* in country-churches! This letter my Father wrote, that is to say, dictated, instantler, while the *overseer* and church-warden, who had made the application, were in the room. It is of course very much valued in that part of the country to which it more immedi-



ately refers ; a great many copies have been taken, and, within a week after it was written, it was nearly *worn out* ; but, is now treasured up, and, it is the intention of the parties to have it printed in letters of gold upon a tablet, to be placed in the church itself. This letter was written while my Father was engaged in addressing the parsons on their manifold failings, and the complaint which had been made to him was only a fresh instance of their mischievous delinquencies: howbeit, he gave instant attention to it, and, having written the letter before the parties to whom it was addressed, put into their hands signed by himself. I have been very much interested with the description given me by these gentlemen of the scene in the writing of this letter which so faithfully reminds me of the similar scene in which I have seen my Father act so many thousand times: making the fire, in a very exact and peculiar manner, calling for wood, sending out orders to different people out of doors at work, without once stopping the pen of the amanuensis, to whom he was dictating, not only the words, but the points, commas, semi-colons, fresh paragraphs and numbering of paragraphs! One of these gentlemen went home and dreamt about it all night, and well he might, being a sincerely religious man and having found one with the will and the ability, to lend powerful assistance against this most mischievous, because provoking, galling, ridiculous and wholly useless innovation, of organs in churches and preventing the native singing of parishioners. They were in hopes that they should gain their point ; and what must have been their gloom at that which I had always hoped I should not live to see !

The strife which exists in the parish which this letter relates to, arises in the first place from that plurality of livings, by which the rector happens to be absent from his cure, which he delegates to a minister who acts in a manner so prejudicial to the Church itself. In all other respects, the rector is a most unexceptionable man, and, in the particular of collecting his tithe, is as lenient and considerate as any landlord in the parish, though they are very good. This plurality, therefore, is cause No. 1, while the interference beyond his province of the curate, is cause No. 2, of the church of this parish being deserted for meeting houses ; or, at any rate, very thinly attended.

This very state of things, where the evil arises from no other cause, and the neglect of the Church wholly unconnected with dislike to tithes, now exists all over the country. The people in this

same parish have no objection to tithes ; relative to the dispute between you, on but a great objection to the meddling the part of the parishioners of ———, with this matter at all, while they can- and the officiating curate of the parish : not see that the fate of the nation : at all in answer to your application to me for events, they know that the fate of their information and advice relative to this parish, and the solvency or insolvency of matter ; an application arising from your its farmers and labourers, does not hang great desire to avoid doing anything upon the thread of the *church-rates*, contrary to the rules and laws of that which they could still pay and live very Church which it is the duty of us all to well too, if they had either wheat at ten respect and uphold : in answer to this shillings a bushel instead of four and application I offer you, with great re- sixpence, or taxes at twenty-one millions spect, my opinion as follows ; first, that in place of forty-two millions, and, in the foundation of my opinion may be either case, malt and hop-tax abolished. understood, stating the facts which you

Knowing well how generally interest- have been pleased to submit to me, and ing the matter of this letter is, I cannot which are as follows : refrain from publishing it, although it was never intended for going to the public in this channel ; and the case here stated being, at least, the case of three thousand parishes in England, the letter, I am certain, will be generally of perfect harmony with regard to the very acceptable, and is as follows, I performance of that part of the Divine Service which is called singing ; and having omitted the names, the grievance which had been practised in this parish being a national concern, and not con- for a time far beyond the memory of the fined to the particular parish. oldest man living ; and that this singing was performed by a set of singers, or choir.

TO THE CHURCHWARDENS AND INHABITANTS OF THE PARISH OF ———

Normandy, 14th March, 1835.

GENTLEMEN,

IN answer to your application to me

1. That the Rev. ——— became curate of the parish of ——— about six years ago.

2. That he found the parish in a state of perfect harmony with regard to the performance of that part of the Divine Service which is called singing ; and which had been practised in this parish for a time far beyond the memory of the oldest man living ; and that this singing was performed by a set of singers, or choir.

3. That, about two years ago, a subscription was set on foot in the parish for the purpose of raising money to purchase an organ to put into the Church, in order to supplant the aforesaid ancient custom of the parish ; and that this sub-

scription was confined to a comparatively few rich individuals of the parish; and the money deposited, to be laid out for the purpose, with the aforesaid curate.

4. That the churchwardens did not give any previous consent to the introduction of this organ; and that the assent of the parishioners in vestry or any other meeting never was obtained for such purpose, but that the introduction of it into the Church was, on the part of the parishioners, a matter of tacit forbearance or non-resistance; they not liking to give offence to their richer neighbours, whom they generally respected.

5. That, however, it was clearly understood by the churchwardens and parishioners in general, that the singing was to be continued by the former singers, and particularly the singing of anthems; and that the curate expressly declared to Mr. — (who is the overseer, and is also a very respectable schoolmaster), that there would be no attempt to abolish the practice of singing of anthems.

6. Upon this understanding, and it being professed by those who introduced the organ, that the object was to *improve* the singing in the Church, and by no means abolish it, the thing was assented to without resistance on the part of the parishioners, who, nevertheless, were not thoroughly contented with the thing, and allowed, with great reluctance, this very serious innovation on the practice of their forefathers, which had continued for so many generations.

7. That, very soon the singing by the singers of the parish became wholly discontinued, in consequence of the impossibility of the singers' accommodating their performances to the operations of

the organ; so that in a very short time the Church exhibited the novel, the strange, the almost ludicrous circumstances of an organ making noises in which the people felt no interest; while the minister *alone*, standing up in his pulpit, was heard singing in company with the noise of that organ.

8. That this state of things, so disreputable in itself to the Church Service, and so offensive to the great majority of the sober-minded parishioners, who thus saw the Service of the Church in some sort upset, and in whose minds it was perfectly natural that this revolution should connect itself, in some degree at least, with the faith and worship of the Church: that this exhibition, thus full of danger as well as of ridicule, has now continued in the parish church for nearly two whole years.

9. That recently, however, a transaction has taken place so violently offensive to the parishioners, and giving such a shock to all their long-settled opinions, seeming to mark out the church and its service as being made for none but the rich, that they can endure in silence no longer, and are bent upon obtaining redress from their rector, or from that higher authority to which he also is subject.

10. That this transaction is as follows:—that a most worthy parishioner, a man universally esteemed, who had been a singer and a teacher of singers in the church between fifty and sixty years, died at his house in the parish, at the age of 84 years, leaving behind him a name which never had borne a spot or blemish, that the last dying request of this worthy and venerated man was, that an anthem might be sung by the choir of the parish at his interment. That this request was made known to the curate, who, however,

would not permit the anthem to be sung; which anthem was named by the deceased, and was the very well-known ode of Pope, entitled "*The Dying Christian to his Soul*," which had very frequently been sung at funerals by this respected man himself, as well as by others.

11. That, however, in spite of all these circumstances pleading so powerfully in support of the request of the deceased; that in despite of the feelings of the parishioners; in defiance of the dictates of humanity, Christian charity, and real piety; in disregard of the effect which such refusal must naturally have upon the people of the parish; in disregard, moreover, of the natural tendency of such a proceeding to alienate the people from the church, and to transfer them to dissenting congregations of some sort or other; in disregard of his most sacred duty to avoid every thing tending to nullify his ministry, and to make the cure of souls in his hands a by-word and a reproach; in despite, defiance, and disregard of all these considerations, the least weighty of which ought to have restrained the curate from the exercise of his functions in a manner so unjust and so unfeeling: in spite of all this, he positively refused to grant the dying request of the aged and venerated person before mentioned, upon the sole ground, that if he granted it in this case he must grant it in other cases.

12. That in consequence of these circumstances and transactions, the parish is in a state of great discontent with the curate; and that they wish to have these revolutionary symbols removed, and to be restored to the sober manners and customs of their forefathers, in order to prevent that separation of the flock from the pastor, which they apprehend to be inevitable, unless they obtain redress for these wrongs.

Gentlemen, these being the facts of the case, my advice to you is as follows:

To write to the rector, and submit to him all the facts just as you have submitted them to me, word for word, not attempting to dictate to him what he shall do; and relying upon his wisdom and justice to give effectual and speedy redress.

He will perceive at once that this peaceable parish has been thus disturbed solely by the curate's new-fangled taste for music, or, perhaps, the taste of his wife. He will know and be ready to acknowledge that the curate and his wife have a perfect right to indulge their refined tastes, provided that they can do it without injury to others.

It is said that the curate's wife asserted, that "*Pope's Ode*" ought not to be sung in the church, because it was written *by an infidel writer*! These facts being stated to the rector, he will want nothing to enable him to see, that the people, who certainly have a right to the church, will, unless he interfere, be speedily driven from that church, to gratify the whims of an inexperienced young man, and of a young woman smitten with the boarding school disease; with a conceit that she has a refined taste for music: very proper whims to be indulged, the rector will perceive, in some possible cases, but not at the expense of the peace and harmony of a whole parish in which, in other respects, good fellowship abounds in a very extraordinary degree.

You will please to perceive, gentlemen, that I speak with what I deem certainty, when I say that the rector will give you redress, and restore to you your ancient usages; and, therefore, it is wholly unnecessary for me to point out any other source of authority, to which you might legally and constitutionally apply.

If you think it likely to be of any use, you may, if you choose, communicate this letter of mine to the rector, and

I remain, Gentlemen, your most obedient and most humble servant,

WILLIAM COBBETT.

NORMANDY FARM.]

THIS is of course an object exciting considerable and lasting interest with gentlemen in all parts of the country, who are engaged in or who have a taste for agricultural pursuits; and, I have reason to believe that there might be

many visitors, who would even undertake a considerable journey for the express purpose. I have now, however, to request, generally, that all gentlemen who would be led by whatever motive to desire an inspection of this place, will be pleased to *defer taking the trouble of a journey for this purpose, for the present*. A little reflection will convince every personal friend of my father's, and every one who wishes to see his mode of husbandry established, that this latter can now, for some time, be seen only under very disadvantageous circumstances. Every judge of the matter knows what *ruination* must follow the absence of the master in the high summer months, in my father's mode of culture, which is of constant fallowing between crops in rows at wide intervals. Now, I have been unavoidably absent, and the superintending of this farm it was utterly impossible to delegate to any one; and, how could it be otherwise, when this mode of culture, in all its parts, is not too well understood by me, now, though I have been engaged in it since the year 1810! The consequence is that, from my absence or neglect and forgetfulness arising from my father's illness and death is, the farm has suffered dreadfully, and that, any one, who was not a very good judge indeed, would think that not only the affairs of this farm cannot be retrieved for a whole season, but that, the system of farming is bad, and would most cordially agree with Voltaire, who said, that he *had tried* the farming of "Monsieur Tull," and had found it *detestable*. I have notified in a preceding number, that after carrying the farm on till June next year, in precisely my father's method, I would invite public inspection to it; which notification I beg leave here to repeat, hoping that gentlemen who do not see this, will not be surprised at their inspection being objected to, previous to that time.

There are many interesting things with regard to this farm and this new mode of culture which may be worthy the attention of the public, and with as little delay as I can I will prepare an account of them for the press, and which I

am now doing, as I have already notified, in the form of a history of the farm, for one twelvemonth, commencing from 19th June last. In this history I shall remark upon every part of the subject, and with this in his hand, any stranger will be able, next year, to walk over the farm without a guide or asking any question of any body; at least, I hope most ardently, that I shall not be frustrated in my intentions for carrying this into effect, so that the public may be satisfied on this interesting matter.

I cannot dismiss this subject without noticing the very unusual spell of *dry weather*; though I am really at a loss, upon the whole, to give an opinion of the good or bad consequences likely to result from it. As to the whole crop of potatoes being totally spoiled, *with wheat at four shillings a bushel*, I think that can be no great national calamity; but, on the contrary, if Providence should have sent this drought in order to exterminate potatoes from this country, now afflicted with so many evils, I am convinced that the farmers of England would most piously join in a general thanksgiving; and, so would the wretched objects called farmers in Ireland, if, through the mazes of *education*, and of national, political, and ecclesiastical imaginary grievances with which they are agitated, they could discern their real interest!

We have no potatoes on Normandy Farm. The Cobbett-Corn is really beautiful, where it has anything like a fair chance, and (the large sort) is now in full bloom, with every appearance of a very great crop. But, there are no less than three fields of the Corn in a very poor state, first from wire-worm and from birds not sufficiently watched; but, still more from the all-devouring *weeds*, which I have been compelled, in some places, to suffer nearly to destroy it. So that, it would be only disagreeable and could do nothing but harm for me to *exhibit this*!

The dry weather I should have set at defiance in getting in the root crops, if I could have been on the spot. I have planted one field of Mangel-wurtzel only, but, without blaming any one, I

must confess it wants a great deal of *mending*, a job which I wrote word to be done last week, supposing that the shower we had in London was falling at Normandy; but, there has not been a drop of rain there during the last six weeks. This plant is always allowed to *plant like a dock*, but, the dry weather has done this much of service for us, that it has killed every thing, fair or foul, which was in the least up-rooted.

The drought also, besides being valuable for the *ground itself*, is good for *cattle*, if you are but independent of natural grass; and, here we see the excellence of my father's system of raising the fine small sorts of cabbages to be constantly coming in as cattle and hog food. We have some Devonshire oxen which have been now living on cabbages for two months; for, though they lie in a meadow, not a blade of grass has sprung since the meadow was cut: they have their cabbages tossed over the meadow, going regularly over it; and, I am certain that these cattle have, for the last month, since they have become used to the cabbages, gained a shilling a day at least.

I have mentioned above, that the *large corn* is in bloom now; the small corn was sown only the last week in June, or rather, the first in July. It will very soon be in bloom, and most likely ripe as early as the other. I drilled some Cobbett-Corn, of both sorts, *the week before last*, after vetches which I had made hay of. This corn will be fit to cut up green in October and November.

As this notification is for the seemingly ungracious purpose of shutting the gate against visitors, who, as far as I have observed, had, yet, been prompted by pure respect for the memory of my father, I will add, that the injuries and dilapidations above described, which have arisen in the first place from my father's illness, and, since his decease, from my own unavoidable inattention to the farm, are real and unfeigned to the very letter, and that I can hardly estimate the real loss, in a pecuniary point of view, to myself, which I have suffered already. At the very least

three hundred pounds. The fact is, that this farm, which, three years ago, was a place to flee from, was upon the eve of becoming a most valuable possession, at the moment when my father was taken ill. He had prepared four fields, having dung in heaps, well turned and rotted, *in the fields*, ready to put on, at twenty loads to the acre, for mangel-wurtzel and Swedish turnips. The turnip and mangel-wurtzel plants were sowed, and, what would be vulgarly called, oceans of plants, of the proper age, ready. These plants were, mangel-wurtzel, red and white, for one field of each: Swedish turnip, enough for one or two fields, as might be thought proper: Savoy plants for one field, either one of these four, or another in another direction, for which there was plenty of dung ready; small cabbages, of three sorts, ready for three acres, to come in first, that is, to come in now, at the present time, and plants of the same for three acres, to come in at Michaelmas, and to go on till the Savoy should come in. Then, a *sowing* should have taken place for Spring cabbages, and another sowing must or should take place directly, that is (for the proper day is ascertained by long experience), on 11th August; these last are for loaving in in April and May. Now, at all these things I have hardly been able to look, much less to consider well, which was necessary on my part, after having been abstracted by melancholy reflections.

These crops are all at least very much *put back*, and cannot be above half what they would have been; and all this puts the farmer in an *ill-temper*, such as to make him very short with strangers coming to inspect these unfortunate proceedings, and of course criticising him upon a point in which his management is reflected on, while his interest suffers most seriously: and, only to give an instance of the peculiar, or, as a lawyer would say, the *special* circumstances of this farm, I have just received a letter from Mr. Streat, my correspondent at the farm, who, being left by me in charge of the valuable produce on it, has sent me a valuation, which, without his pretending to know the real value of the seeds and

plants growing, *amounts*, according to the common actual prices of the country, to more than the rent, tithes, rates, and taxes for three fields alone, and there are twenty-four on the farm; and this is from a person of the most unquestionable judgment, managing the affairs of the parish, and accustomed to all sorts of country affairs. Now, any one will perceive at once that the chief profit from these seeds and plants is to be made good only by a person completely understanding this peculiar matter, which is a thing in great part the pure invention of my father; and that it would be quite impossible for me to find any person, that is to say a bailiff, to whom to delegate this business. The truth is, that the profit of farming is in the farmer and not in the farm. The landlord who owns grass land is the most independent of the farmer's skill; but, really, in an arable farm, the rent must come out of the farmer and his men wholly: at all events, I know that Normandy Farm is as incorporeal an affair, as to the chief advantages, and depends as little upon the land, as does this Register upon the rag-merchant, or as a painting does upon the canvass.

"CITIZEN KING."

THIS is, indeed, what a Frenchman calls *une triste affaire*. I have collected some of the sentimental state-documents upon it, which the reader will find below, together with some extracts from French papers. It appears very plain, that matters must be very much changed in France, or that this good republican, turned King, will have a very uneasy life of it; and, though he has certainly been a most persevering King for the Jews and fundholders of France (and other countries); though he has most successfully hitherto stopped the gap for these gentry, it is obviously now very problematical how long he may continue to do this.

In the meantime, there he is with the *American affair* upon his hands. So that, one may venture to suppose that COLONEL EVANS and his heroes will have all the honors which they will doubtless achieve in Spain, to them-

selves! Certainly, LOUIS PHILIPPE has no friends to spare, if France contain many such men as Mons. Girard, and, that it does not, there is no reason to believe, so far as this affair has been investigated.

The following paragraph from the papers of this day contains a hint as to America:—

"THE UNITED STATES AND FRANCE."

"The *Courrier Français* contains to-day a letter from Washington, dated 11th of June, to which it attaches considerable importance, and which is certainly by no means tranquillising:—

"The vote which your Chamber of Deputies has come to relative to the American claims, is far from having terminated the matter. On the contrary, it has tended to wound American dignity, and we shall soon be able to learn to what point the condescension of the French government will extend, for the explanations demanded by the amendment of M. Volage are not of such a nature as the American government is accustomed to give. Already the French government is aware of what is thought of that amendment here. The Congress is unanimous in considering it very much misplaced—and is in favour of returning an answer to that effect. If the debt were not due, the claims should have been rejected. If the debt on the contrary were due, then the President of the Union had the right to demand with energy the execution of the treaty which was concluded and ratified—and no one here can understand the sort of censorship that your Deputies would inflict on the President of the Union. But he is not the man to submit; and the Congress will not abandon him in a matter in which he has only done his duty. Your Chambers must alter the law, for we cannot make any apology."

So that the French affair is now drawing to a close, and it is devoutly to be wished that forty-five years of excesses of all sorts, but in all which DELUSION has been the chief cause or agent; that this long term of cruel sufferings to a brave nation, ridden and

driven to the brink of anarchy and to the depth of national degradation by a small band of Jews, may terminate in the suffering people having restored to them some portion of their essential rights!

—
"PROCLAMATION.

"LOUIS PHILIPPE, KING OF THE
FRENCH.

"To all to whom these presents concern, greeting.

"Frenchmen,—The National Guard and the army are mourning. French families are in a state of desolation; a frightful spectacle has torn my heart. An old warrior, an old friend, spared from the fire of a hundred battles, has fallen at my side from those bullets which were destined to assassinate me. In order to reach me, they have not feared to immolate the glory, the honour, the patriotism, of peaceable citizens, of women, of children; and Paris has seen the blood of the best of Frenchmen shed, on the same spot, and on the same day, where and when, five years since, it flowed for the maintenance of the laws of the country.

"Frenchmen!—those whom we regret to-day, have fallen for the same cause. It is still the constitutional monarchy, equal liberty, national honour, the security of families, the welfare of all which are menaced by your enemies and mine. But the public grief, which replies to mine, is at once an homage offered to the noble victims who have fallen, and at the same time a striking proof of the union of France and her King. My government knows its duties, and it will fulfil them. Nevertheless let the fates which were to have signalised the last of these days give place to those funereal pomps, which are in conformity with the sentiments which animate us all. Let just honours be rendered to the memory of those whom the country has just lost. And let the crape pendants which yesterday covered the three colours, be again attached to that flag which is the faithful emblem of all the sentiments of the country.

"Signed at the Palace of the Tuileries this 28th of July,

"LOUIS PHILIPPE."

An ordinance of the King follows, which ordains that the fêtes announced for the celebration of the Revolution of 1830 shall not take place, and that a funereal and solemn service shall be celebrated in honour of the victims of yesterday. The minister of the Interior is charged with the execution of that order.

Tortoni's, Three o'Clock.

There is no Bourse to-day. The funds have fallen, but not much. The Three per Cents. are at 78f. 75c.; they have been at this price all the morning. A communication of the facts of the case has been made to the Chamber of Peers. It is charged with the trial of the offenders.

Some say that Girard is dead, but others declare that such is not the case. He is not, however, by any one expected to survive his wounds.

—
(From the *Moniteur*.)

LETTER FROM LOUIS PHILIPPE TO
MARSHAL LOBAU.

From the Tuileries, July 29, 1835.

"My dear Marshal,—I feel a necessity to express, by your organ, to the National Guard, to the troops of the line, and to the population of Paris, which lined my passage, how much I am affected by the sentiments lavished on me at this frightful conjuncture. Those sentiments are the surest guarantees of the prosperity of France, and they are the sole consolation which I can receive for the grief to which my heart is a prey, through the misfortunes of yesterday.

"Serve me as an interpreter, my dear Marshal, and announce to all, that I cannot find words to express all that I feel; but so long as I shall retain a spark of life, it shall be devoted to ensure the prosperity of the country, and to maintain the reign of its laws.

"You are well acquainted, my dear Marshal, with my sentiments for you, and I now repeat them most sincerely.

"Yours affectionately,

"LOUIS PHILIPPE."

**"TO THE NATIONAL GUARDS OF THE
DEPARTMENT OF THE SEINE.—
ORDER OF THE DAY.**

"Paris July 29.

"My dear Comrades,—An execrable crime has suddenly changed into a day of mourning a day which was to be devoted to rejoicing. Nevertheless the bitter grief which is afflicting the heart of the King is mingled with grateful satisfaction. At the sight of the manifestations of enthusiasm and devotedness which burst from your battalions, his Majesty has been convinced that now, as heretofore, the National Guards of Paris, and of the banlieue will not be found backward to defend our institutions and the dynasty.

"Yes my dear comrades, it is thus that we will ever eagerly press round the King of the French whenever it shall be necessary to express our cordial adhesion to the great events of 1830, and our sympathy for our institutions, and for the throne of which they are the basis.

"Allow me, my dear comrades, once more to express how strongly I feel the honour of commanding the National Guards of the department of the Seine, to which the country will ever feel grateful for the numerous services they have rendered.

(Signed) "LOBAU."

**"ADDRESS OF THE DEPUTATION OF
THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.**

"Sire,—The Chamber of Deputies, which a short time back presented to your Majesty its good wishes and its homage, little thought that a horrible crime would shortly bring it back to this palace to express its indignation and its profound grief.

"It is the enemies of France, so happy under your reign, who have conceived the cowardly and criminal design of taking away your life, in order to plunge the country into the horrors of civil war.

"But Providence protects our beautiful country, and watches over its King. Providence also watches over its young princes, who for the happiness of our children, and their own glory, will fol-

low the example set them by the chief of our new dynasty.

"This day, consecrated to a national fete, is become a day of mourning for all Frenchmen, and especially for you, Sire, who saw fall by your side one of our most illustrious marshals, generals cherished by France, and several of those brave national guardsmen who have so often shed their blood in defence of the throne and our institutions.

"Sire, in speaking to you of our inviolable devotedness to the constitutional throne, to the person of your Majesty and to your august family, in expressing the horror felt by the Chamber of Deputies for all the crimes which tend to disturb the tranquillity of France, and to interrupt the course of her glorious destiny, we speak in the name of our absent colleagues; those who have been called home by their domestic duties will share our sentiments, and will deeply regret their inability to join us on so afflicting an occasion."

**"REPLY OF THE KING TO THE DEPU-
TATION.**

"I am deeply affected by the zealous eagerness which the Chamber of Deputies shows in giving me a new proof of its devotedness. Never did it suffer to escape an opportunity of proving to me its good sentiments towards me and my family. I am grateful for it. You are perfectly right in saying that this day is for me a day of lasting grief. Yes;—I saw perish at my side an illustrious Marshal and several brave Frenchmen, whose loss would be less afflicting if they had not fallen beneath the fire of other Frenchmen."

In pronouncing these last words, the King's voice faltered greatly, and his emotion, which affected all present, put an end to his reply.

(From the *Journal de Paris*.)

The number of the victims of the infamous crime of the 28th of July appears to be more considerable than it was supposed to be at first. The number of persons killed or wounded is stated to be 34;

out of these 16 expired instantly, or have died since of their wounds. All the wounds are very dangerous.

The infernal machine was not only loaded with bullets and slugs, but with jagged bits of lead, which must have caused frightful wounds.

Out of eight persons conveyed to the Hopital St. Louis, four have been amputated.

We deeply regret to have to announce that the situation of General Blin is very alarming. We have just received from an eye-witness the following details relative to the manner in which this brave officer was wounded:—

The general, immediately on being struck, alighted from his horse, but his strength failed him, and he fell at the feet of M. Dupuis, director of the theatre of M. Saqui.

M. Dupuis had the wounded man conveyed immediately into the theatre. Amputation was immediately performed on the thumb and forefinger of M. Blin's left hand. The extraction of a bit of lead, which had entered the top of the arm, and lodged in the loins, was afterwards effected.

The persons attached to the theatre zealously assisted the medical gentlemen, MM. Paris, Troncier, Moutie, Boulard and Fabre, who were called in immediately, and who still continue to afford the assistance of their medical skill to General Blin. Although all hope of safety is not over, it appears that the wounded man could not be conveyed home without endangering his life.

The wound received by General Pelet also occasions some uneasiness.

General Heymes is in a more satisfactory situation.

When arrested, the assassin, who is thirty-nine years of age, stated his name to be Jacques Gerard, of Lodeve, at which place he says he has left his wife and children. In spite of his grievous wounds it is hoped that he will recover; by the explosion of the barrels which burst, he was wounded on the eye-brow, on the nose, and in the lower lip, which is almost entirely cut off, and is hanging. Two of his fingers have been shattered to pieces.

The first dressing will not be taken off till this evening, and it is expected that it will then be able to ascertain whether the wounded is out of danger. He has been confided to the care of MM. Marjolin, Olivier, and Emery, medical gentlemen of known talent.

The wounded man is full of force and energy. His speech is free, and he is in full possession of his intellectual faculties. He has been several times examined either by the Garde des Sceaux or the Procureur-General; he has also been examined by the Minister of the Interior.

It does not belong to us to reveal the secret of so important and so little advanced an examination (*instruction*); we can, nevertheless, announce that it has made great progress to-day, and that words of a serious nature, and which may aid in the discovery whether one man is to bear the responsibility of an atrocious crime which has plunged so many families into mourning, and which has been qualified by several of the morning papers as an isolated crime, have been gathered from the mouth of the defendant.

The lodging which Gerard rented on the Boulevard du Temple, on the third floor, and not on the second, as we erroneously stated yesterday, consists of three rooms; one of these rooms has a window which looks on the Boulevard; another is a small kitchen lighted by a court, which has an issue by the Rue des Fosses du Temple; it was by this last window that the assassin attempted to effect his escape. The two rooms we have spoken of contain no furniture: two miserable mattresses on which Gerard slept were found in a dark closet. Two grey hats were found in his lodgings; one of them had been struck by splinters from the barrels which had burst when the explosion took place.

A morning paper pretends that fleurs de lis had been found drawn on the walls of the room in which the infernal machine had burst, and, moreover, the following inscriptions—"Vive Henry V!—Vive ou mourir pour lui." The journal alluded to has been misinformed.

The room on the third floor, where the machine was made, is very small; it is barely seven feet long by as many wide.

The machine was made with skill and solidity, of wood bound with iron. Two transversal beams, strongly supported from the floor, were placed in a line parallel with the window, and served as a carriage. * Twenty-five grooves in each of these beams contained as many musket-barrels. The front beam, which was about a foot from the window, was rather lower than the hinder one, so as to aim at a man on horseback in the middle of the boulevard.

A small board which received the extremity of the barrels could be raised and lowered at will, so that it was easy to direct the machine at the moment of its being fired.

The Journal des Debats, Moniteur, du Commerce, Journal de Paris, and the Duke de Broglie, lead us to suppose by their articles, threats, reflections, and speeches, that as soon as a sufficient number of deputies shall have arrived in Paris, some measures will be proposed in Paris for putting a stop to the "licentiousness" of the press, or, in other words, for preventing any journals from discussing the origin of the present government, or promulgating any legitimatist or republican opinions. The Duke of Orleans is said to be opposed to this. The King's opinion is not known. If we may judge from the ministerial journals, on the contrary, the ministers, both *Doctrinaires* and *juste-milieu*, are unanimous in their opinions—and are resolved on adopting, or causing to be adopted, some measures which shall give to the government a general power of putting down all journals which shall dare to discuss its principles or basis.

At the Court of Peers 112 members were present, and appointed a commission of eight to examine, cite, and conduct the prosecution.

The Chamber of Deputies is to meet to-day to organise its bureaux, and to proceed to business. This is hard work for the months of July and August.

Several individuals have been arrested, and conducted to the Prefecture of Police. A man named Besuchet, a travelling commissioner, aged 32, living at No. 34, Rue Sebastian; Madame Hilaire, a milliner, aged 30, of No. 7, Rue Saint

Etienne; Claude Gilam, a tailor, in the same street; Francois Durollet, an engraver, Rue de Berey, No. 38; Bidot (Louis), hosier, aged 24, No. 9, Rue Saint Marguerite; Adolphe Morin, lace-man, aged 34, Rue Saint Martin, No. 1.; Alexander Lefevre, aged 31, clerk, Rue Fontanin-au-Roi, No. 2.; Amoury Tassin, aged 21, jeweller, Cloistre Saint Mery, No. 24.

(From *Galignani's Messenger* of Thursday.)

Some of the personages who pressed yesterday to the Tuileries having intimated to the Duke of Orleans that the state could only be saved by rigorous measures, the prince replied—"The events are truly disastrous, and justice must act with severity, but the circumstance must not lead her beyond the laws; for, if once the charter is departed from, it will be difficult to return to it, and the most serious embarrassments must ensue."

M. de Lisle, editor of the France, was arrested yesterday, and conveyed to the Palais de Justice, where he awaits his examination.

M. Viennot, principal editor of the Corsaire, was also arrested yesterday.

M. Carrel, of the National, underwent an examination at ten o'clock last night, after which he was removed from the Prefecture of Police to Saint Pelagie.

The Reformateur announces that M. Gallois, one of its editors, has been arrested, and that a warrant has been issued against M. Vignerte, its cashier.

Such of the prisoners from Lyons as were confined in the Conciergerie were yesterday removed to Saint Pelagie.

We understand that several days ago General Baron Athalin was warned, by anonymous letters, that an attempt was to be made during the review upon the life of the King, and on Tuesday morning one was sent to the Baron, stating that his Majesty would be fired upon with musketry from the roofs of the houses; but, as no point was indicated, it was too late to make the necessary examinations, and yet the vigilant eye of the general was upon the window at

the moment when the explosion took place.

It was generally stated yesterday that Gerard had taken a nearer aim at the king and his sons than was at first supposed. This is corroborated by the following paragraph in the Temps of this morning:—"The ministers, presided by the king, assembled in council twice yesterday. After the first council, which broke up at ten o'clock, his Majesty felt rather acute pain in the head, and did not dine with the family as usual. The second council, however, was held at eight o'clock. One of the ministers remarked an ecchymosis in the forehead of the king, who then admitted that he had received a contusion from a ball, which he had been desirous of keeping secret. It appears that bleeding was deemed advisable. The Duke of Orleans has also a contusion on the left thigh near the knee. A ball struck the hind quarter of the Prince of Joinville's horse.

EXAMPLE OF FRANCE.

The present occurrences in France render the history of all the changes in that country so interesting, that I am induced here to insert an extract from my "Analysis of the Poor Law," intended as a warning against adopting the pernicious examples of our neighbours.

"Whereas it is expedient to alter and amend the laws relating to the relief of poor persons in England and Wales:"—Upon the word "*expedient*" contained in these very few words, which are all that there is by way of preamble to this important Act of Parliament, we cannot refrain from making some remarks, which we submit with earnestness to the reader, at the same time that we throw ourselves upon his indulgence if we err by an excess opposite to that of brevity. For a thing to be expedient, it must be practicable, and men always require to be convinced it is so, before they set about a thing merely because they desire it; but they are very frequently too easily convinced with regard to things which they eagerly desire:

and we shall here endeavour to show, that this has been the case with regard to a great part of the conclusions which have led to this opinion of expediency, and more particularly upon all those which have been formed upon observations or upon information with regard to the present state of the agricultural labourers in France. Gentlemen traveling see things frequently look well; they may see the reapers look cheerful and well-dressed; they may see stout young men and women apparently much better off than people in the same situation whom they have left at home; they may see the young men binding sheaves with a proper knee-guard to save their clothes; they may see the young women, if their heads are uncovered, with combs in their hair worth a sovereign or two, besides rings in their ears worth as much, and having clothes complete according to the fashion of the country, without anything ragged to be seen. And they are thus prepared to lend a more willing ear to malignant men, who make this the groundwork of praising the independence and industry and spirit of the French labourers, at the expense of the character and habits of the people of England; but, above all, they represent it as the consequence of absence of poor-laws. Gentlemen never submit these malignant earwigs to a rigorous cross-examination. They know that tithes were abolished, out of which tithes the poor were supported as they had been in England; and they know that no Act of Elizabeth has followed that deprivation of the poor; they do not take these two facts upon the word of the malignants, whose oaths would not be sufficient to convince them of any fact; and yet, with this mean opinion of the malignant devils, they nevertheless are enslaved to all the sophistical conclusions which they hear those devils draw from these unquestionable facts. It is, therefore, of paramount importance to look a little more narrowly into the circumstances with regard to France, and, especially, to ascertain precisely *what was done with the tithes*. As to *abolishing of tithes*, it is a self-contradiction: the tithe exists as well as the half or

the whole, some where and in some shape; so that *abolition* is not the word, and, if they ceased to be yielded for the support of the Church and of the poor, the only question is, *who has them now?* "Why," the political economists say, "the landlords took them to be sure;" while, however, at the same time a section of the political economists appear to doubt whether tithes might not be made "available for the purposes of the state." It would not be in character with the usual cunning of these political economists if they were to say that that abolition of the tithes had produced prosperity of the labourers; but they enter into a long expatiation, and connect this abolition with the abolition of the law of *primogeniture*; and they add to that a hint that the *confiscated estates* of the royalists were divided amongst or became obtainable by the labourers; and they conclude by asserting a great *increase of small proprietors*, and by alleging this as proof of the happiness and independence of the people generally; and they wind up the sophistry, all the whole story being false from beginning to end, with this astounding statement—that full one-third of the whole population of France, that is to say, upwards of ten millions out of very little more than thirty millions, are registered to the land tax as land proprietors! This statement was the other day made in a most elaborate manner, in a wretched newspaper which was at the very same time laughing to scorn the idea of a repeal of the malt tax being advantageous to farmers or to the people, and laughing to scorn the idea of the necessity of a repeal of Peel's Bill, or of an equitable adjustment in consequence of it. Such a statement does not require flat contradiction, but, at the same time that it is palpably false, it requires an explanation. Estates in France are much *less rounded* than they are in England: the pieces of ground lie separate, different properties being intermixed continually in the same commune (parish), all without any hedge or ditch. By the impossibility of forming an estate within a ring fence, people are necessarily owners of land in different communes of the canton, in different cantons of the arrondissement, in different arrondissements of the department, and in fact in different departments. Now the right of voting, as exercised by the law requiring the registry, could be exercised only in one department, unlike the same case in England, where a man may have a vote for every county, and then he might vote in that department in virtue of land which he had in another. So that, supposing the suffrage to be for the payment of three hundred francs land tax, the payment of about three francs and a half tax in every department would give a man the right of voting in one; while, though he paid the whole three hundred francs in every department, he could still vote only in one. Hence the great necessity for minute registry, and that in every commune for the land within it; so that the same person's name is down forty times or five hundred if he have land in so many communes. So that it is names, and not *persons*, that amount to this tremendous number; and so much for this grand statistical statement, which, though it requires excessive *naïveté* to believe it, has nevertheless extreme malignity, for it propagates the idea that parents are obliged to register their children as proprietors of shares of their property the moment they are born. With regard to the distribution of the confiscated estates, to the real increase of small proprietors, and to the actual prosperity or poverty of those proprietors. In the first place, confiscated estates are never given away to the poor; it is very true that they are never sold, they become a prize to somebody, but it is a sort of persons very different from *poor labourers* who become possessed of confiscated estates; and, as far as France is concerned, there is not at this moment one man who follows the plough, or who works with the spade, who owns one single inch of any estate confiscated during the revolution. Not one farthing did any man now possessed of any of those estates ever give to the nation; they were always paid for with a little of the lead or iron found about the mansions, and without ever a sous out of the pocket of the purchaser. Such a mode of payment would have

been very convenient to the poor, but the poor never have opportunity of paying in this sort of way. Then, as to the number and increase of proprietors. There were always a great many small properties; Mr. YOUNG estimates that one-third of the land was in small properties before the revolution, and it is probably very much about the same thing now. At all events, it would be a most complete error to imagine that by far the greater proportion of France were not owned by a very small proportionate number of individuals. The proprietorship of land there is like the proprietorship of funds in England; there is a great number of owners on the whole, but the *great amount* is not owned by the *great number*. And, if this were not the case, how are we to account for the influence which produced the taking off of 1,600,000*l.* from the land tax, without at the same time reducing the excise *one farthing* (except on salt, and that did not reduce the *price*) from the amount to which it had been raised during the occupation of France by the allies? But this is the case: and therefore the only tax really reduced was this on the land, the great proprietors of which do not bear equal proportions in the taxes of the excise; for these taxes weigh most upon the *detail*, and the great proprietor eats and drinks *wholesale*. Wine pays a first tax in the cask, and a second in the bottle: he buys his in the cask; then he buys his salt by the ton, and pays for no retailer's interest of money nor time. By the same stroke of tax-reduction, the land-owners reduced their own number, of persons eligible and having right to vote, and thus enhancing their contrariety of interest with the mass of the people. So that, as to the prosperity of the poor little land-owners in France, whatever advantages may or may not belong to the state of a small proprietor, working on his own bit of land, where he is free alike from taxation, and from rent, the little owners, in the present instance, are by no means in the most enviable situation. In short, the prosperity and happiness of these people is a gross fallacy. With a little appearance of independence, with every motive to strive to preserve the appearance by every means short of downright starvation, and very often not even short of that, they are unquestionably the most hard-worked and the most oppressed of all the labourers in agriculture. Well, then, in what consists the prosperity or happiness of the agricultural labourers? Amongst whom is it monopolized, if there be any such thing as eating and drinking in the whole nation amongst those who work? This is the thing to see; for if there be nobody well paid for his work, that country must be in a rapid decline. The nation must be an undivided mass of discontent, if all labourers, whether in towns or in fields, are worked to the utmost stretch, and kept on the smallest allowance of the worst of food. Or, else, the generalising government of France must be a very clever thing indeed, to be able, out of itself, and without foreign power, to rule a whole nation of labourers in this state by means of themselves! Now we come to see a little as to the disposal of these said tithes which were "abolished." They were abolished in the year 1790 by the constituent assembly; by that "brilliant" and "virtuous" assembly which did so many fine things; which sat three years, in settling every thing but the only thing, the settling of the national debt. Having settled every thing but this, in much about the same way that *Peel's Bill*, which was passed in a fit of enthusiasm, "set the question at rest for ever," they departed. No doubt the constituent assembly had very *disinterested* views in the abolition of tithes: however, whatever their views were, the scene of blood very soon began, in consequence of the fine legacies which they had left to the country, and of all which there was no one which was so immediate a cause as this one. The country was in a general uproar; and here the rural labourers stepped in for their share in the benefit of confusion; and the share which they took in this instance is really the only advantage, of any continuance, gained by any description of labourers: it is the solitary instance in which the interest of any class of labour-

ers have survived all the vicissitudes of government, and have defied and defeated all the arts of popular delusion. It is easy to be conceived that, when the time had come at which the people had expected to receive solid benefits, to have been produced by the constituent assembly, confusion was at hand; and, in that state of confusion, the abolition of tithes could become of no avail to the landlords; and, as to their being "available for the nation," as to their going to the fundholders, that is preposterous. They were a thing with which all the people were too familiar; a thing too general; a thing which was in all the secluded and more ungovernable districts alike; a thing in itself of a nature almost incorporeal, except in a particular form; in which form the people were so well accustomed to consider it, and so well habituated to participating themselves in the advantages of it. In short, when the confusion came, the rural labourers adopted the wisest policy. They said, "Let us be paid for reaping the harvest by taking the tithes to ourselves: to prevent all disputation, let the farmer consider the reapers in the light of the parties hitherto entitled to the tithes, and let him give them precisely the same tithe in the same kind which he has been accustomed to yield: let that be our wages, and let him have his harvest reaped for nothing." However the impudent political economists, who say that *one-third of the population are landlords*, may stare, this is the fact at this very time: and let any one reflect upon this for one moment. The rural labourers in France, then, literally reap the effects of the bloody revolution in the tithes: rather different this from the sickly scheme of making the tithes a present to the English or Irish landlords, upon the ground that *the Catholics do not like to pay them to Protestants!* The people of all nations are continually cheated, and liable to be either cheated or coerced in almost every thing; but the people of no nation can be cheated in this, which is a thing above all the power of humbug; and coercion in this matter is quite as impossible as humbugging; and it must be confessed that the matter is a matter of no mean importance! As to the *church lands*, indeed, and *houses*, at the gates of which the poor used to be received and comforted, that source is gone; they now belong exclusively to Jack, Tom, and Harry, let at rack rent. But tithes! tithes! tithes! this is a thing which cannot be seized: it is a thing in futurity; a thing of a sort of invisible essence; a principle partaking of mind and of matter; and, added to this sort of substantial immateriality, there always will be its traditional sanctity. In those words, of which, generally applied, the inspiration is not apocryphal:—"They are resolved to spend the first fruits of the corn, and the tenths of wine and oil, which they had sanctified, and reserved for the priests that serve in Jerusalem before the face of our God: the which things it is not lawful for any of the people so much as to touch with their hands. For they have sent some to Jerusalem, because they also that dwell there have done the like, to bring them a license from the senate. Now, when they shall bring them word, they will forthwith do it, and they shall be given thee to be destroyed the same day." The tithes of the harvest in France were generally the fifteenth sheaf; and the fifteenth sheaf, or a sheaf in precisely the same proportion in which it was formerly collected in the different parts, is now the price of reaping. Then, before the farmer carries, he himself takes home the reaper's tithe. The average crop of wheat being about seven sacks and a half, the reaper gets about two bushels; then, to two bushels of wheat there are six trusses of straw, of thirty-six pounds each; and, was it ever known in England, not only since this Poor-law Bill has been talked of, but since Peel's Bill, or since the Irish labourers (for want of the act of Elizabeth in Ireland) have been suffered to come and reap the English harvest, or since that thing to which this latter thing is to be compared, namely, the flogging of English militia-men by German soldiers: has it been ever known, since the occurrence of any of these things, that a reaper was paid the value of two bushels and of six trusses of straw for an acre of middling wheat? In fact, the men and

women engaged in this reaping are providing, in about six or seven weeks, of a stock very nearly sufficient to keep a family till harvest comes again. They have all sorts; best corn, refuse, straw; employment for wet days; feed for fowls and pigs; hulls for bedding (if they have not feathers enough); straw for thatch, for fodder. So that these reapers are labourers of great importance; they belong to the commune; they are the regular labourers of the farmer the rest of the year; the same farmer cannot give this employment to persons out of the commune; nor, indeed, has he any very absolute power of choice of the persons in the commune, who combine together (but not in unions tangible by laws), and, in a manner, allot the reaping of the different farmers amongst themselves, and exclude from the advantage of it all whom they think proper; and the writer of this has seen a Frenchman, who had served with the English army in Holland and Spain against the French, and then returned and settled in France, standing with his arms folded, and almost with tears in his eyes, looking on at others reaping for a farmer, who dared not set him on, whatever might be his claim to be set on to share with others that advantage, for having been inveigled to venture his life for the preventing of them from reaping which he was now suffering; having, in his own words, "*bien du mal à vivre*." The deuce of any "market for labour" here! The labourers of one commune may as well commit an overt act against the revenue of the state, as attempt to go into another commune to sell this sort of article! Their goods would be deemed *contraband*, would be seized, and their commodity pretty quickly *damaged*; so that anything more "*illiberal*" than these French harvest-mey cannot well be conceived. The thing is of such vast political importance, that to do it bare justice it is necessary to take a little review of the different modes in which the community is affected by it; that is to say, as it affects the nation in general, and as it affects in particular landlords, farmers, labourers, and the poor, together with religion. In the first place, great security to property in corn (the great dependence of the nation) by the stocks belonging to the labourers and to the farmers being altogether in the general stack-yard of the commune. All the stout and strong in the commune have one common interest for the prevention of that most dreadful calamity, *fire*. But, only consider what a source of strong and robust and clever population there is, in this allotment of a tithe of the whole of the corn (*besides wages* for the rest of the year) amongst the agricultural servants only. This is an immense source of power in every way; for at the same time that this great and active part of the people are pretty well satisfied, and strongly attached to their respective homes, they are attached to that government which is founded on the overthrow of the ancient government; so that they are so many politicians, if not wholly in favour of the present state of things, at any rate opposed to the former state of things. Then, these are the people which formed the population out of which the never-failing supplies of soldiers were drawn for the invincible armies. It is very true that the people from the towns made very brave soldiers; they are capable of all the enthusiasm. The tailors and weavers were always found to be the most easily disciplined: in the cavalry no men sat their horses so scientifically as the tailors, and they fully verified the old adage: but, in all the emergencies and difficulties, it was the rustics who were found to be the most valuable men: if they were not the most heroic in the fight, they were the most able in keeping their bodies alive for the fight; and it is a very curious fact, that of all the men who went through the campaigns, and now to be found settled and carrying on different sorts of business in France, there is certainly not one in ten who was not a countryman. Myriads of brave tailors were left in Russia, who never had the honour of being killed, except by cold and hunger, for want of having that *savoir faire* possessed by men who have all the resources of knowledge, and all the aptitude for bodily efforts, arising from being early occupied in the mixed em-

ployments and cares incident to country life. And this source now remains sacred in that rival country, while, in our own, we have people who are traitorously engaged in endeavouring to utterly root out the very source of these main resources of a nation.—As to the landlords, the political economists have found out this circumstance, and they have entirely *given up* the land in France as a profitable possession *so long as the funds exist*; and hence their eager support of the funds, in which they know that they have interest, first as dividends payable by the state; and that then they may, as some of them frequently do, have interest upon the very same investment three or four times over, by means of *fire-insurance, life-insurance, sea-insurance*, and (especially amongst the “learned friends” of that nation) *insurance on law-suits*. It is surprising to what an extent these insurance companies have risen up, all since the bloody revolution, and wholly and entirely carried on upon capital at the same time bringing interest in the funds! So that profit from the land, except through taxation by this cunning mode, under the name of “national faith,” is almost despaired of. A speculator (no matter whether English or *Irish*) bought an estate in France without paying for it, and took over a number of English labourers; and, by way of *wise precaution*, thinking that the English labourers would be very much sought after, and that they would be independent of him, he was cunning enough to have them all in the same *passport* with himself. When he commenced operations, however, he found that the difficulty was his, for the natives would not suffer his men to work; so that, wise as he was, his tactics only extended to some legal quibble to be learned in Paris, and not to the equally important local customs, his experience in which he had to pay for.—As to the farmers, our limits will allow to go no farther than to give an instance. The writer of this went over a farm of two hundred acres, occupied by the mayor of the commune, who, seventy-five years of age, had occupied it all his life. The farm had

been confiscated estate, and he had held it under the royalist landlord, and ever since under the present landlord, who had obtained possession of it, and who was just then about to raise the rent, in consequence of which threatened rise the old farmer was just about to quit. He proved, to the satisfaction of the writer of this, that, deducting interest for his capital or value of stock, he did not derive so much benefit out of this farm (on which he kept eight horses) as a labourer who worked for him. The labourer had a stout family, and so had the farmer, the sons and daughters of whom appeared to be all that the farmer had to show of increase to his possessions. It was so little a matter of profit to this farmer, that, but for his having lived so long in the same situation, and much respected, being at the end of his lease, he would have quitted even without a rise of rent. This farmer and his wife shook their heads at the present state of things. They spoke of the royalist landlord (who would be named here, but that it might not be agreeable to his descendant relatives) as the country people of France always do of the emigrants of whom they had particular knowledge, namely, as though *the worst were left behind*. They seemed to take pleasure in relating the acts of generosity, of the old landlord; of his good temper and kindness, contrasted with the greediness and hauteur of the republican.—The labourers, however, sometimes save money, in spite of the taxation on salt, tobacco, and liquors (by which their earnings are like “wages put in a bag with holes”), and frequently buy little bits of land with it, and become labourers for themselves; which they invariably find to be a miserably different thing from labouring for another, commonly called, *throwing their legs under another man's table*.—As to the poor, and as to religion, the former starve, and the latter may be said to be “abolished,” with much more truth than tithes. A priest of a parish, who has only twenty-eight pounds a year besides house-rent, and paid by government, cannot have much influence; and, in fact, they creep about like the most insignificant of men. The really poor,

the imbecile, are in a completely destitute state. Here is really the "law of nature," for the weak and the strong are left to themselves, without any power of interference to prevent the unequal result. So that the "law of nature," by the stout and the feeble being equally "left to their own resources," is fully vindicated: but though it certainly tends to the power of the country at large, it, of course, operates in an extremely unjust, cruel, and odious manner.—Here, then, Master Malthus is the "law of nature" for you and your eulogists! The principle of provision for the poor and feeble is disregarded, but the principle of self-provision by the strong is not sought to be prevented; for it is most completely effected by only one little decree, passed by the constituent assembly, with regard to a certain most respectable description of perennial wealth, with regard to the application of which, as you have such a turn for temporal affairs, it seems you had better direct your worldly thoughts, without going into the matter of the "law of nature." And, as to one of your eulogists, who unequivocally broaches the doctrine that the labourer is not to be supported "*in weal and in woe*," he is recommended to reconsider that dictum. *He is in woe now*, is he not? and yet *he has relief*. He has his pension; and he may go and spend it, too, at CANNES, or any where where it may please him: he is not compelled to take his relief *in the house*; and it might be as well if that volubility of tongue and acridity of mouth which, doubtless, is produced in due part from the effects of the ample sustenance which he derives from his pension, his right to which no one denies, should be exercised only after a locomotive progress which should intercept the power of sound in conveying to it his edifying ideas. As to the principle upon which he receives his pension, that is to say, on which he is paid it: for, God knows on what principle he receives it; that principle is just the same as the relieving of a labourer out of work. In the prosecution of Mr. COBBETT by the Whigs, the designation given by the Whig Attor-

ney-General, was, "William Cobbett, of Kensington, labourer," though the "labourer," was occupying a house at the said Kensington at a ground-rent of upwards of 100*l.* a year, and was occupying another house, at the same time, in the city of London, at a rack-rent of a hundred a year. And the Whig Attorney-General, at the trial, seemed as if he was almost prepared to have sustained this designation against a demurrer to the indictment; for, in the apology which he offered, he said, "*We are all labourers*" In the case of the "labourer" before us, however, as to the quantity or *quality* of labour which he has performed entitling him to complete provision for all his after life, if he may be regarded in the favourable light of the labourer of the eleventh hour, it must be by a very liberal construction of that text.—To conclude, in addition to what is above earnestly submitted to the calm consideration of the reader, we will only observe, much as we disapprove of the nearly half-savage state there described, in which farmers are not so well off as labourers; that we still more disapprove of the unprovided and abject state of the poor; and that, in our opinion, the idea that it is "expedient" to persevere in the endeavour to bring about the latter state of things without the former, is madness.

ARREST FOR DEBT.

THE following is a correspondence which I have found amongst my Father's papers, and which had been reserved by himself for making use of in the House of Commons. As I cannot make use of it there, and feeling fully authorised to do so by the nature of the subject, and even called upon to do so by the importance of this subject, I insert it, quite confident that the readers of the Register will find it well worthy of attention. Nos. 1 and 2, exhibit a case which brings the Bill of Sir JOHN CAMPBELL home to the *family* of every man, for, it clearly appears that when once this Bill be passed, no family can be safe; and, if there be no clause in the Bill such as

is here suggested and is recommended, this country must immediately become, as to all classes, in point of morals, upon a level with France. The poor-law has already swept away the advantages possessed by the female sex of the working class, and by orphans, over the same class, and over the orphans in France: but, the effect of this Bill will undoubtedly be to entail a similar *law of divorce* to that which now exists in France, and the necessity for which has arisen from the want of such laws as are now to be destroyed by this bill.

Whether any answer were given by any organ of the haughty and aristocratic Whig government to these very pertinent letters, I do not know. But, the notice which was taken to applications from the same quarter to the then President of the Board of Trade (in March last) upon the mercantile bearings of this Bill, has drawn forth that reply to him which will be found in No. 3, and which is an essay in its itself, and, in my humble opinion, a very complete one. A man must be very conversant in business, not to learn a great deal from this essay, and, if he can learn nothing from it, he must acknowledge the accuracy of all the statements. There are only two words which I at all question in this letter, namely, as to the "*advance of science*," of which I know nothing, having *no proof* that there exists greater *science* now than at any former period. But, these, I take it, are politeness in the writer, deferring to *fashion*, which requires that we extol the "*science*" of the present day. With this exception, these letters appear to me to contain nothing but correct sentiment, and a collection of facts sufficient to make any man (in his senses) tremble!

No. I.

TO SIR J. CAMPBELL, M.P.

64, *Lincoln's Inn Fields*,
21st March, 1835.

SIR,

As an Attorney and Solicitor of the Courts at Westminster, may I be al-

lowed to enquire whether the Bill lately brought forward by you in the House of Commons for relief from Arrest and Imprisonment for Debt is intended to extend to Imprisonment for Damages Awarded in cases of Criminal Conversation?

The reason for my addressing you on the subject is my being the Attorney for a party lately Plaintiff in a case of this description tried before Lord Chief Justice Tindal in June last, and my client being anxious to have the best information on the subject, at the same time trusting for the sake of public morals as well as for the justification of his own proper feelings that that class of cases involving moral turpitude (so clearly distinguishable from the case of an unfortunate Debtor) will be made an exception in the Act. I may be allowed to add that in the present instance the defendant was taken in execution on the judgment and committed to the Fleet Prison. And being the only Son of a Gentleman of considerable Fortune but without means of his own from which the Plaintiff can derive even a pecuniary recompense, his Father at the same time allowing him an ample or rather an extravagant maintenance for the support of himself and his partner in crime—the Father and Son both looking forward to the Act in question—the opening of the Prison Doors. and affording means of evading the penalty justly inflicted by a Jury of his Country as some trifling atonement for the cruel injury which the plaintiff has suffered through the seduction of his Wife and the loss of her services, both conjugal and maternal.—And, when in addition to these grievances the Plaintiff has to endure the mortification of knowing that his Wife is, in the face of the world, daily visiting and attending on her Paramour at the Prison and of her having borne a child by him.

Requesting the favor of an early Answer,

I have the honour to be,

Sir, Your respectful humble Servant,

GEORGE WOOLLEY POOLE.

No. II.

TO SIR J. CAMPBELL, M.P.

64, *Lincoln's Inn Fields*,
23d March, 1835.

SIR,

On advertng to my Letter of the 21st inst. on the subject of the Bill depending for relief from Arrest and Imprisonment for Debt, I observe that I omitted to state that in the Action for Crim Con. alluded to the Damages awarded by the Jury were £1,500, and that the Defendant instead of letting the case go before the Sheriff pleaded and put the Plaintiff to the expense of a Trial without producing a single Witness on his defence.

I have the honour to be &c.

G. W. POOLE.

No. III.

TO THE RIGHT HON. ALEX. BARING,

PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF TRADE.

Southampton-street, Bloomsbury,
4th April, 1835.

SIR,

I have the honour to be in receipt of your reply to my letter on the subject of the Bill before Parliament for the Abolition of the Powers of Imprisonment for Debt:—with every acknowledgment for your attention in so promptly noticing my communication, and in reference to your suggestion of an application being made to the chairman of the committee to be heard on the subject, I beg leave to observe, that in a great national measure like this, which both in its principle and detail would work something like a revolution in a very important branch of that law of the land under which it has flourished and kept unimpaired its much valued institutions, both social and commercial, and which law, as a humble individual, I devoutly hope will be still sustained in its purity, I would prefer that the case (at least so far as I am professionally concerned) should rather remain in the hands of yourself and such

other of the honourable members of the House of Commons as have so ably attended to, and interested themselves in, the measure.

A few short observations, however, I will beg leave to submit to your consideration, on a more extended view of the measure than it was my professional duty in the first instance to indulge in.

First, then, in prelude, with respect to the Insolvent Debtors' Acts,—the primary road made upon the old law under which the institutions of commerce prospered and social order was preserved:—under my own observation the Insolvent Law had the effect so far of destroying the credit of the country and the confidence of men in their dealings with each other, that it contributed greatly to the destruction of the enterprising and meritorious *little masters* in manufacture and of the intermediate class of industrious artizans—throwing trade greatly into a state of monopoly, and of confining those several classes as it were within one degraded focus—so that it may be very problematical whether our advantages in foreign competition in a commercial view are enhanced so as to balance even with the disadvantages; or whether we have not rather become the losers greatly by an increase of pauperism through the reduction of the comforts and consequent demoralisation of that large part of the population:—according to a homely adage I have often heard in the north, “it is best to let well alone.”

These acts, at least, relaxed the bonds, if they did not sever the confidence, between creditor and debtor; they removed the dependence of the one upon the other, because they removed the penalties inflicted by the old law upon fraud, and in place thereof afforded it facilities and encouragement.

This is dealing with the question broadly; but to advert again to my exemplified case of Tort or Trespass committed against the person,—What did those acts do? without opening directly to the authorised judges appointed under them, they opened to a discretionary power, almost arbitrarily to be exer-

cised, which in human policy must always be condemned, and which when once exercised, however fallible the judgment, becomes by precedent the law. At last the premeditated wrongdoer and the unfortunate debtor (unfortunate from events involuntary and unforeseen) become confounded together, and, cast into the same scale, they are weighed by the same balance—the subject *is debt*;—little, if any, regard being paid to the ingredients, constitution, cause, or moral which compose or have induced it. These acts, however, did contain certain clauses under which gross delinquency became punishable, but that too only discretionary, so that even now there scarcely remains a moral curb to the practice of deception and malevolence, without which we well know that the common passion of nature (where we find reason weak in the many and not over strong in the few) has a sort of negative encouragement to run, riot, and indulge, ad libitum, according to the taste and daring of the animal temperament of him who offends. Laws, which affect society, should be positive, and, to a certain extent, coercive, in order to restrain the profligate within due bounds; they should be specific and definite, and propound what falls within the meaning of offence; and certain punishments should be prescribed for those offences, to make those laws salutary and effectual; for, as nature does not change, the economy of society must remain regulated by fixed rules, and those rules must be vindicated and protected.

Such *was* the law established for the good government of society by the wisdom and virtue of successive ages, both the common and the statute law aiding its support.

What have we now on the tapis?—Not an act to confirm or maintain that law, but, so far as my exemplified case goes, to abolish or set it at nought:—not an act either directly repealing or professing to supply the place of the Insolvent Acts, but one which virtually does both. In its enactments proposed, it would supersede the Insolvent Law in

part, and leave the rest in uncertainty. It still further tends to endanger the security that was left for the protection of rational and respectable life;—true, it clears out our prisons, but it holds out a boon to the encouragement of vice, by letting it escape without punishment. I will beg leave again humbly to urge on your attention the propriety of a specific clause of exception from any relief being afforded under this Act to that class of cases alluded to in my letter to Sir John Campbell, viz., *all cases of Criminal Conversation, Seduction, Breach of Promise of Marriage, Libel, Slander, or other Tort or Trespass to person or property*, and that such be left to be dealt with under the old and more wholesome law as it stood uninterfered with, except by a jury, who, with a judge presiding to explain the law, are most capable of properly determining and of measuring and apportioning the penalty or punishment to the offence according to the circumstances of the case; but of what earthly purpose is Trial by Jury (the favourite ordeal of England), if Acts of Parliament are thus to be continually passed to annul the award in judgment given?

Following out the observation I made in the outset on the effect of the Insolvent Debtors' Acts upon trade, I will in a few words offer a remark or two on the tendency of the present proposed measure already remarked and felt in the metropolis. A great shock has been already experienced by the shopkeepers and middling class of traders who were in the habit of intermediate dealing with small private bills, of from, say 40*l.* to 80*l.*; but since Sir John Campbell's measure was projected, the brokers will not discount, and the consequence is that those who have not capital, are now harassed for what they owe by proceedings in the Sheriff's Court and elsewhere to a marked extent; this I am given to understand by the professional agent I employ in the Court of the Sheriff of London. The shopkeepers in every trading district, as is well known, constitute a considerable portion of its

population; their trade is principally carried on in this way, they lay in their stock from the wholesale dealer upon credit, their skill being their capital in trade, giving bills at a certain date, which are paid away under discount, in the mean time their stock sells, they live upon the retail profit as they sell, laying by the large dealer's portion to meet the bills when they become due; and there are also intermediate bills which pass between the shopkeepers and their customers, which also pass under discount into their hands.

I cannot see that any materially bad consequences can result from a circulation of this sort, if it be but to a limited extent and principally confined to the neighbourhood where the parties are known to each other;—if the tradesman does not take up his bill, the neglect of so doing impairs his credit;—the knowledge of such being the consequence makes him more anxious to be punctual, and *if* in one instance in twenty, for example, the bill turns out bad, where is the great evil?—an individual suffers to a small extent, but he is recoverable by those with whom he deals taking *his* bills until he makes up his loss; but the general evil would be great indeed, I fear, were this species of dealing, which has now grown up as a concomitant with trade, to be abolished. And it may be added, what else than bills with this class of the community is to be substituted for the restricted bank issues? the stockholder deals with the capital, as small tradesmen do with their private bills one with another.

It is well known to every man of business, both in the high and lower sphere, that a party to a bill of exchange or promissory note, from some accidental cause, such as the postponement of the payment of moneys due to himself or other temporary cause, may sometimes be unable to take up a bill to which he is a party when presented to him, at the same time being perfectly solvent, and having debts due to him, and other assets out in the world to a large amount, but not immediately at his

command, then a little time only is required to make good his engagement or liability, which the claimant usually grants, either to avoid litigation and some expense and trouble to himself, or for the sake of his own character. In cases of this kind the proposed measure would be attended with the most injurious consequences; either from caprice or bad motives, the holder of such a bill (or of other security due) has the power of wantonly, and in the most summary manner, ruining both the credit and circumstances of his debtor; for, according to the provisions of this act, in *ten days* a judgment may be entered up against him, and in *ten days more* he is in effect subjected to all the penalties of bankruptcy; his goods, chattels, debts and credits are all seized upon by official persons, whose rapacity and disposition to oppress are pretty well known. Search warrants issue, and the unfortunate man himself is to be immediately dragged up to a public examination. This mode of proceeding, Sir, is, in my humble conception, far too harsh and precipitate for the well being of trade in a great commercial country like this. This bill has, as well as its predecessors, an approximation to the old Scotch law, which, God forbid should ever sully (except for the purpose of reforming it) the statutes of British jurisprudence; it embodies, to a certain extent, both the *cessio bonorum* and the arrestment and inhibition laws of Scotland. Of the *cessio* I will say nothing to decry it *on the score of humanity*, for the unfortunate, whether they became so through gross misconduct or not, are relieved through a very summary process which too frequently brings ruin upon the creditor; but if the law of arrestment and inhibition is to prevail in this country, farewell to the boasted genius and enterprize of this isolated portion of the world. Its baneful effect upon commerce is scarcely known to us though we ought to be familiar with it.

I will venture to say that the projector of this new measure has made his observations in the limited sphere of a

lawyer only, and that in a district where little else than that profession flourishes.—where almost every other door designates the dwelling of an advocate or a W. S.—I have much business with Scotland, and from many years' association with Scotchmen, mercantile as well as professional, I can answer for it that Sir J. Campbell considers only one side of the question, because he has not the opportunity of hearing the other. In short, the Law of Arrestment and Inhibition is, in my opinion, very destructive to commercial pursuits: from my own knowledge both of the law and commerce of Scotland, I can vouch for it that those laws at all events tend greatly to check the latter—it suppresses the genius and enterprize of commerce. We have a similar law within the city of London, but from the liberality of dealing between British merchants, it is now seldom resorted to to a mischievous extent; it has from the advance of science become unnatural and unfitted for modern practice. I will conclude by stating, that in Scotland a merchant, dealing on a capital of £100,000, having bills out, and credit with his banker, through this law, may be ruined by one individual in sheer malice. He may consign the amount that his funds are arrested for. it is true, but that must be by judicial process. In the meantime other bills come in, payable at his bankers; his credit is stopped; the bills go back upon the drawers and indorsers, and he is literally blown out of the market, and his credit put an end to. He next becomes engaged in law pleas, which become a mill-stone to weigh down all his efforts at recovery, from the absurd style of pleading in the inferior courts and the court of session, nine-tenths of which pleadings, if in the English courts, would be deemed nugatory, and be expunged for impertinence; he scarcely lives to see the law plea ended. Such must be the consequence of any laws founded upon principles such as those embraced by Sir J. Campbell's Bill—through such measures we are retrograding to barbarous times. On the whole,

this measure will encourage monopoly, and increase pauperism, but it will not make trade more healthy. In short, it is truly placing the cart before the horse; it is beginning at the wrong end.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,
GEO. W. POOLE.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

THE chief point of interest, as it appears to me, is the Bill now before the House of Lords for disfranchising the Corporations; it being well observed, that of these corporations one is excepted, and that that one is equal to all the rest in importance, whether individually or collectively, in every point of view; that is to say, the corporation of London. In the first place, it is the most ancient; therefore, if abuses be inseparable from antiquity of the institution, the abuses in this city would naturally exceed those of all others: if political wisdom were in an inverse ratio with antiquity, the municipal laws of this city can be least supposed to have been founded in wisdom. However, it does appear that it is deemed wise to suffer this corporation to continue to exist with all its ancient defects; and to suffer to pass, seemingly unobserved, all those defects, though there can be no question that, allowing the corporation of London to be as virtuous as any, it is, to a certainty, as corrupt as any one, or as all put together. It is really to be hoped that their lordships will give this law which is proposed to them due consideration; and, I must say, that I think it is in a fair way of having justice done to it, by the method which the House of Lords has adopted of discussing it, namely, by counsel at the bar, and not by leaving the merits of so important a matter to a debate. Of course the speeches are too long to think of describing here; but, if my recommendation were of any weight, I should earnestly recommend the speech of Mr. KNIGHT, and the evidence he refers to, to the attention of every one; with which I will

leave this subject, except that I cannot forbear to make a short extract from that speech delivered on Saturday, August 1 :

"Alluding to the prohibition of all persons to claim their share of tolls, unless it were for the use of a body corporate, he observed, that there were at least two of their lordships then present who were entitled to receive tolls from all persons not burgesses within the circuits of their estates in which towns had been created and supported by the bounty of their ancestors. And he asked if it would not be most unjust to cause a forfeiture of those tolls under the provisions of this clause. In fact, there was at least a Chancery suit in every line of that 12th clause, a state of things not eminently desirable at the present time, when there were only two judges to do the business of the courts of equity.

"Lord BROUGHAM wished to remind the learned counsel that the Chancellor's duty in hearing appeals was performed by volunteers at that house.

"Mr. Knight was perfectly aware of that. He alluded to the courts of equity only. There two judges, who had more business than they could get through in their own courts, were periodically abstracted from them, to do, as far as they might, the business of the Lord Chancellor in his court. There was, however, a possible state of things with respect to the Court of Chancery, which would be even less desirable than the absence of a Lord Chancellor. 'So,' said the learned counsel, 'let us thank God it is no worse.' (Loud laughter from all sides of the house.)

NEW POOR-LAW GUARDIANS.

(From the Standard.)

It is very well known that the present guardians and directors of the poor in the parish of St. Pancras, were elected to their offices upon the reform interest. Being *professedly* the avowed enemies of all jobbing—the haters of all extrava-

gant expenditure—the uncompromising opponents of all parish feasting—and the incomparable friends and sympathisers of the poor in their distress, much good was anticipated by the Radical part of the parish at the appointment of such true, worthy, and *liberal* officers, and the inmates of the poor-house quite jumped for joy. Others, however, of the parish had no such faith, and augured very different results. The conduct of these kind-hearted guardians, is now, however, no longer matter of opinion, but matter of fact. Readers! Peruse the speech of Mr. Banke, a vestryman of the parish, at a meeting held on Tuesday last, and it will appear that in the selection of such officers there was no great occasion for rejoicing :

Mr. Banke thought it most extraordinary that the present Board of Guardians and Directors should, while curtailing the food of the poor, be actually increasing the quantity of food supplied to themselves. (Hear, hear.) The present Board of Guardians had been heard at every public meeting in the parish, denouncing the expenditure of the parish money for any than parochial purposes—(hear, hear)—yet it was thought economical by these gentlemen to have hams and joints of meat, tea, coffee, &c., added to the lunch, which previous directors had been in the habit of taking at the workhouse. (Hear.) This, however, was not all that the economical guardians partook of—(hear)—they actually regaled themselves with puddings, custards, and strawberries. (Laughter, and cries of 'shame.') Was it not, he would ask, a crying shame for these men to increase the supply to themselves and diminish that of the poor? (Hear, hear.) This feasting of the guardians was not confined to one day in the week (hear); it took place on several days, and he believed he could point out one person who in 104 attendances at the workhouse during the year, dined there 100 times. (Shame.) The quantity of porter consumed by the guardians was upwards of 200 gallons per annum, (shame, shame,) yet they actually prevented the inmates of the workhouse purchasing out of their hard earnings a single drop of porter for themselves. He would point out one item in the pay of the poor, to show the liberality of the Radical Guardian Board of St. Pancras. They paid their watering men 4s. 6d. per week; but in the neighbouring parish of St. Marylebone the watering men were paid 12s. per week. (Cheers, and hear, hear.)

From such a statement, the Radicals will surely learn a lesson of wisdom, which may prove of great use to them in times to come.

ANALYSIS OF THE POOR LAW.

**PUBLISHED AT 167, FLEET STREET,
Price 3s.**

This little work was undertaken for the purpose of exhibiting the "Poor Law Amendment" Bill more particularly as to its strict legal effects, as they regard the poor, and also as they regard rate-payers, parish-officers, justices, and all other functionaries and persons concerned. The morality, the policy, and all the principles of this Bill, had been fully discussed by my late lamented father, both in his writings (especially his letters to Lord Radnor) and in his speeches in Parliament; but the more minute bearings of the law were left by him to be examined by me, with the charge to prepare this examination for publication preparatory to the motion for a repeal of the law, of which motion he had given notice for the 2nd of the present month. The afflicting loss which this nation, especially the oppressed part of it, have to deplore in his death, will sufficiently account for the delay in the publication; which, however, I now make, without any alteration to any part, not excepting my dedication to the most virtuous of fathers, of husbands and of masters, commending to the support of the public this orphan attempt in the defence of the Poor: and will only add, that it is a work of no merit, except that of considerable labour, bestowed for the assistance of those who are actively engaged in so good a cause.

THE AUTHOR.

LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, JULY 31.

INSOLVENTS.

Campbell, Peter, Jerusalem Coffee-house, master-mariner, July 31.

Rankin, Richard, Liverpool, joiner and builder, July 30.

BANKRUPTS.

Allan, John, Grove-street, Walworth-common, brewer.

Bentley, John Edward Collingwood, Great Newport-street, Long Acre, dealer in pictures and curiosities.

Elton, William, Basinghall-street, dealer in woolen-cloths.

Emmett, Thomas, Holborn-hill, pin and needle-maker.

Hirschfield, Ferdinand, and Wilkinson, George, Windsor-terrace, City-road, wax-chandlers.
Jones, William, Wigmore-street, St. Marylebone, carpenter.

Goodall, Richard Wright, Birmingham, florist.
Hammond, Robert, Warwick, plumber & glazier.
Selley, Charles, Cheltenham, innkeeper.
Starling, Charles, Knightwick, Worcestershire, miller.

Wright, Wm., Rougham, Norfolk, horse-dealer.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 4.**INSOLVENTS.**

Blacklock, William, Charlton-upon-Medlock Manchester, builder.

Adamson, Travers, Liverpool, commission-agent.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

Warren, John Wittewronge, Blandford, Dorsetshire, draper.

BANKRUPTS.

Parker, George, Higham Ferrers, Northamptonshire, boot-maker.

Alred, Jas., Idle, Yorkshire, cloth-manufacturer.
Stelfox, Joseph, Manchester, shoe-dealer.

LONDON MARKETS.

JULY 31.

CORN MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.—(THIS DAY.)

The wheat trade remains without any alteration from Wednesday's market, but very dull. In barley, nothing whatever is doing, and the prices continue nominal. Few sales have yet been effected in oats, but these have been made at the quotations of last market day. In beans, peas, and other articles of grain, there is nothing to notice.

The arrivals are 2470 sacks of flour, 6640 qrs of wheat, 220 of barley, 2250 of malt, 300 of oats, and 1570 of foreign oats.

SMITHFIELD MARKETS.

CATTLE MARKET.—(THIS DAY.)

Beef, for the finest Oxen this morning, is at 4s to 4s 2d per stone; and the best Lincolns and Durhams are 3s 10d to 4s; inferior meat and coarse oxen are 2s 6d to 3s 2d. In mutton, prime Downs are 4s to 4s 2d: and the best Kentish and Leicester wethers are at 3s 8d to 4s; old and coarse sheep and ewes, and second-rate meat range from 2s 10d to 3s. Dairy-fed porkers are 3s to 3s 4d; and prime young calves 4s 2d to 4s 8d.

	s.	d.	s.	d.		s.	d.	s.	d.
Beef -	2	6	to 4	2	Veal -	3	0	to 4	8
Mutton	2	8	to 4	2	Pork -	2	6	to 3	6
Lamb -	0	0	to 0	0	Irish -	0	0	to 0	0

Prices of Hay and Straw.

Hay	-	3l	15s	0d to 5l	0s	0d
Clover	-	4l	5s	0d to 5l	10s	0d
Straw	-	1l	14s	0d to 2l	2s	0d

**AUGUST 2.
CORN MARKETS.**

CORN EXCHANGE.—(THIS DAY.)

There is plentiful supply of wheat this morning for the season; and to effect sales the factors would readily submit to a reduction of full 3s per qr. from the quotations of this day week; and even at this reduction little is doing, the result of the getting in of the harvest being looked for before consumers will deal to any extent.

In barley there is nothing whatever doing, and the price is nominally as we last quoted.

Oats are very dull sale, but there is no alteration in price from the quotation of this day week.

White and grey peas have undergone a very important decline, being full 5s per qr. lower than on Monday last.

Beans are also lower, and very dull sale.

A few samples of new wheat and barley have been shown this morning, but nothing has been done in them.

	s.	s.
Wheat, Kent and Essex	30	a 44
Suffolk (White)	28	a 43
----- Norfolk	28	a 39
Barley	25	a 31
Malting	33	a 40
Malt	00	a 00
Old, ditto	00	a 00
Peas, White	28	a 31
----- Boilers	33	a 35
----- Grey	30	a 32
----- Maple	00	a 00
----- Wh.	00	a 00
----- do. ord.	00	a 00
----- Seed, last per	£00	a 00
Rye	32	a 34
Beans, Small	32	a 36
----- Old	00	a 00
----- Old Tick	32	a 34
Oats, Feed	20	a 22
----- Old	00	a 00
----- Poland	20	a 23
----- New ditto	00	a 00
----- Old	00	a 00
----- Potato	23	a 25
----- Scotch	00	a 00
Flour, per sack	29	a 33
Do. Fine	38	a 40

SMITHFIELD MARKET.

CATTLE MARKET.—(THIS DAY.)

The finest Scots this morning is worth 4s to 4s 4d per stone, and the primest Lincolns and Durhams are 3s 10d to 4s 2d. Coarse old and second-rate oxen are at 2s 4d to 3s 4d. In mutton, the best young Downs are at 4s to 4s 4d, and the primest Kentish and Leicester wethers are 3s 8d to 4s 2d. Old sheep and ewes and inferior meat is 2s 6d to 3s 2d. In veal, prime young calves are 4s 2d to 4s 8d, and dairy-fed porkers 3s 6d to 4s.

Head of Cattle at Market.

Beasts, 2500—Sheep and Lambs, 28,600—Calves, 240—Pigs, 474.

Price per stone, sinking offal.

	s.	d.	s.	d.		s.	d.	s.	d.		
Beef -	2	8	to	4	4	Veal -	3	4	to	4	8
Mutton	3	2	to	4	4	Pork -	3	0	to	4	4
Lamb -	4	4	to	5	4	Irish -	3	0	to	3	8

HAY AND STRAW MARKET.

Hay	3l	15s	0d	to	4l	5s	10d
Clover	5l	5s	0d	to	5l	10s	0d
Straw	1l	16s	0d	to	2l	2s	0d

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL.

MONDAY, AUG. 3.

By the Carcase, per stone of 8 lbs.

NEWGATE.

Inferior Beef	2s	0d	a	2s	2d
Middling ditto	2s	4d	a	2s	6d
Prime large ditto	2s	8d	a	3s	2d
Ditto to small ditto	3s	4d	a	3s	6d
Large Pork	2s	6d	a	2s	10d

LEADENHALL.

Prime Mutton	3s	2d	a	3s	6d
Middling ditto	2s	6d	a	3s	0d
Inferior ditto	2s	2d	a	2s	4d
Veal	3s	0d	a	4s	4d
Small Pork	3s	4d	a	4s	4d
Lamb	3s	8d	a	4s	10d

HOP MARKET.

[PRICE OF HOPS, PER CWT.]

	E. Kent.	Mid. do.	Sussex.	Essex.	Farnham.
BAGS:	s. s.	s. s.	s. s.	s. s.	s. s.
1834	80 a 105	70 a 95	0 a 0	0 a 0	0 a 0
1833	50 a 80	45 a 70	0 a 0	0 a 0	0 a 0
1832	40 a 56	40 a 56	0 a 0	0 a 0	0 a 0
1831	25 a 35	25 a 35	0 a 0	0 a 0	0 a 0
PORTS:	s. s.	s. s.	s. s.	s. s.	s. s.
1834	80 a 140	75 a 115	75 a 105	75 a 115	140 a 160
1833	56 a 84	50 a 80	50 a 80	0 a 0	0 a 0
1832	40 a 60	40 a 60	40 a 55	0 a 0	0 a 0
1831	30 a 42	30 a 40	30 a 40	0 a 0	0 a 0

LEATHER.

	d.	d.
Brit. Butts, 50 a 60 lb.	16	a 24
Dressing Hides	11	a 16
Crop Hides, 30 a 40 lb.	12	a 12½
Ditto, 45 a 50 lb.	14	a 15
Calf Skin, 30 a 40 lb.	14	a 21
Ditto - 50 a 70 lb.	20	a 24
Calf Skins, 70 a 80 lb.	19	a 21
Tanned Horse Hides	15	a 23
Raw ditto, each	10s 6d	a 11s
Ditto Ox and Cow, per lb.	3	a 0s
Ditto Calf, each	7s 0d	a 0s 0d
Small Seal	17	a 18

TO BOOKSELLERS.

All the Books undermentioned are sold at No. 166, Fleet-street, London; and are to be had of all the Booksellers in the Kingdom.

THE
COBBETT-LIBRARY.

WHEN I am asked what books a young man or young woman ought to read, I always answer, "Let him or her read *all the books that I have written*. This does, it will doubtless be said, *smell of the shop*. No matter. It is what I recommended; and experience has taught me that it is my *duty* to give the recommendation. I am speaking here of books other than THE REGISTER; and even these, that I call my LIBRARY, consist of *thirty-nine* distinct books; two of them being TRANSLATIONS; seven of them being written BY MY SONS; one (TULL'S HUSBANDRY) revised and edited, and one published by me, and written by the Rev. Mr O'CALLAGHAN, a most virtuous Catholic Priest; and one written by Mr. EATON, and published by me. I divide these books into classes, as follows; 1. Books for TEACHING LANGUAGE; 2. On DOMESTIC MANAGEMENT AND DUTIES; 3. On RURAL AFFAIRS; 4. On THE MANAGEMENT OF NATIONAL AFFAIRS; 5. HISTORY; 6. TRAVELS; 7. LAWS; 8. MISCELLANEOUS POLITICS. Here is a great variety of subjects; and all of them very *dry*; nevertheless the manner of treating them is, in general, such as to induce the reader to *go through the book*, when he has once begun it.

I will now speak of each book separately under the several heads above-mentioned. N.B. All the books are bound in boards, which will be borne in mind when the price is looked at.

WM. COBBETT.

1. BOOKS FOR TEACHING KNOWLEDGE.

ENGLISH SPELLING-BOOK. I have been frequently asked by mothers of families, by some fathers, and by some schoolmasters even, to write a book that they could *begin* teaching by; one that should begin at the beginning of book learning, and smooth the way along to my own English Grammar, which is the entrance-gate. I

often promised to comply with these requests, and, from time to time, in the intervals of political heats, I have thought of the thing, till, at last, I found time enough to sit down and put it upon paper. The objection to the common spelling-books is, that the writers aim at teaching several important sciences in a little book in which the whole aim should be the teaching of *spelling and reading*. We are presented with a little ARITHMETIC, a little ASTRONOMY, a little GEOGRAPHY, and a good deal of RELIGION! No wonder the poor little things imbibe a hatred of books in the first that they look into! Disapproving heartily of these books, I have carefully abstained from every thing beyond the object in view; namely, the teaching of a child to spell and read; and this work I have made as pleasant as I could, by introducing such stories as children most delight in, accompanied by those little wood-cut illustrations which amuse them. At the end of the book there is a "*Stepping-stone to the English Grammar*." It is but a step; it is designed to teach a child the different *parts of speech*, and the use of *points*, with one or two small matters of the kind. The book is in the duodecimo form, contains 176 pages of print, and the price is 2s.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR. (Price 3s.) This work is in a series of letters addressed to my son James when he was fourteen years old. I made him *copy the whole of it* before it went to press; and that made him a *grammarian at once*; and how able a one it made him will be seen by his *own Grammar of the ITALIAN LANGUAGE*, his *RIDE IN FRANCE*, and his *TOUR IN ITALY*. There are at the end of this Grammar "Six Lessons intended to prevent *Statesmen* from using false grammar;" and I really wish that *our statesmen* would attend to the instructions of the whole book. Thousands upon thousands of young men have been made correct writers by it; and it is next to impossible that they should have read with attention without its producing such effect. It is a book of *principles*, clearly laid down; and when once these are got into the mind they never quit it. More than 100,000 of this work have been sold.

COBBETT'S FRENCH GRAMMAR (Price 5s.); or, *Plain Instructions for the Learning of French*.—This book has had, and has, a very great effect in the producing of its object. More young men have, I dare say, learned French from it, than from all the other books that have been published in English for the last fifty years. It is, like the former, a book of *principles*, clearly laid down. I had this great advantage, too, that I had learned French *without a master*. I had grubbed it out bit by bit, and knew well how to *remove all the difficulties*: I remembered what it was that had *puzzled and retarded* me; and I have taken care, in this my Grammar, to prevent the reader from experiencing that which, in this respect, I experienced myself. This Grammar, as well as the former, is kept out of *schools*, owing to the *fear* that the masters and mistresses have of being looked upon as COBBETTITES. So much

the worse for the children of the stupid brutes who are the cause of this fear, which sensible people laugh at, and avail themselves of the advantages tendered to them in the books. *Teaching French in English Schools* is, generally, a mere delusion; and as to teaching the pronunciation by rules it is the grossest of all human absurdities. My knowledge of French was so complete thirty seven years ago, that the very first thing in the shape of a book that I wrote for the press, was a *Grammar to teach Frenchmen English*; and of course it was written in French. I must know all about these two languages; and must be able to give advice to young people on the subject: their time is precious; and I advise them not to waste it upon what are called lessons from masters and mistresses. To learn the pronunciation, there is no way but that of hearing those, and speaking with those, who speak the language well. My Grammar will do the rest.

Just published, Second Edition, 6s. boards,

A GRAMMAR OF THE ITALIAN LANGUAGE; or, a Plain and Compendious Introduction to the Study of Italian. By JAMES PAUL COBBETT. This work contains explanations and examples to teach the language practically; and the principles of construction are illustrated by passages from the best Italian authors.

A LATIN GRAMMAR for the Use of Boys; being an explanation of the Rudiments of the Latin Language. By JAMES PAUL COBBETT. Price 3s. boards.

EXERCISES TO COBBETT'S FRENCH GRAMMAR (Price 2s.) just published. It is an accompaniment to the French Grammar, and is necessary to the learner who has been diligent in his reading of the Grammar. By JAMES COBBETT.

COBBETT'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH DICTIONARY. This book is now published. Its price is 12s. in boards; and it is a thick octavo volume.

GEOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY OF ENGLAND AND WALES. This book was suggested to me by my own frequent want of the information which it contains; a suggestion which, if every compiler did but wait to feel before he put shears to work, would spare the world many a voluminous and useless book. I am constantly receiving letters out of the country, the writers living in obscure places, but who seldom think of giving more than the name of the place that they write from; and thus have I often been puzzled to death to find out even the county in which it is, before I could return an answer. I one day determined, therefore, for my own convenience, to have a list made out of every parish in the kingdom; but, this being done, I found that I had still townships and hamlets to add in order to make my list complete; and when I had got the work only half done, I found it a book; and that, with the addition of bearing and population, and distance from the next market-

town, or, if a market-town, from London, it would be a really useful *Geographical Dictionary*. It is a work which the learned would call *sui generis*; it prompted itself into life, and it has grown in my hands, but I will here insert the whole of the title-page, for that contains a full description of the book. In a thick 8vo. volume, price 12s.

"A GEOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY OF ENGLAND AND WALES; containing the names, in Alphabetical Order, of all the Counties, with their several Subdivisions into Hundreds, Lathes, Rapes, Wapentakes, Wards, or Divisions; and an Account of the Distribution of the Counties into Circuits, Dioceses, and Parliamentary Divisions. Also the names (under that of each County respectively), in Alphabetical Order, of all the Cities, Boroughs, Market Towns, Villages, Hamlets, and Tithings, with the Distance of each from London, or from the nearest Market Town, and with the Population, and other interesting particulars relating to each; besides which there are MAPS; first, one of the whole country, showing the local situation of the Counties relative to each other; and, then, each County is also preceded by a Map, showing, in the same manner, the local situations of the Cities, Boroughs, and Market Towns. FOUR TABLES are added; first, a Statistical Table of all the Counties; and then Three Tables, showing the new Divisions and Distributions enacted by the Reform-Law of 4th June, 1832."

2. BOOKS ON DOMESTIC MANAGEMENT AND DUTIES.

COBBETT'S COTTAGE ECONOMY (Price 2s. 6d.); containing information relative to the brewing of Beer, making of Bread, keeping of Cows, Pigs, Bees, Ewes, Goats, Poultry, and Rabbits, and relative to other matters deemed useful in the conducting of the Affairs of a Labourer's Family; to which are added, instructions relative to the selecting, the cutting, and the bleaching of the Plants of English Grass and Grain, for the purpose of making Hats and Bonnets; and also Instructions for erecting and using Ice-houses, after the Virginian manner. In my own estimation, the book that stands first is *POOR MAN'S FRIEND*; and the one that stands next is this *COTTAGE ECONOMY*; and beyond all description is the pleasure I derive from reflecting on the number of happy families that this little book must have made. I dined in company with a lady in Worcestershire, who desired to see me on account of this book; and she told me that until she read it she knew nothing at all about these two great matters, the making of bread and of beer; but that, from the moment she read the book, she began to teach her servants, and that the benefits were very great. But to the labouring people, there are the arguments in favour of good conduct, sobriety, frugality, industry, all the domestic virtues; here are the reasons for all

these; and it must be a real devil in human shape, who does not applaud the man who could sit down to write this book, a copy of which every parson ought, upon pain of loss of ears, to present to every girl that he marries, rich or poor.

COBBETT'S ADVICE TO YOUNG MEN, and (incidentally) to *Young Women, in the middle and higher Ranks of Life.* (Price 5s.) It was published in fourteen numbers, and is now in one vol. complete.

COBBETT'S SERMONS (Price 3s. 6d.) There are 12 of them, on the following subjects: 1. Hypocrisy and Cruelty; 2. Drunkenness; 3. Bribery; 4. The Rights of the Poor; 5. Unjust Judges; 6. The Sluggard; 7. Murder; 8. Gaming; 9. Public Robbery; 10. The unnatural Mother; 11. Forbidding Marriage; 12. Parsons and Tithes. More of these Sermons have been sold than of the Sermons of all the Church-parsons put together since mine were published. There are some parsons who have the good sense and virtue to preach them from the pulpit. A thirteenth is published, entitled, Good Friday. Price 6d.

3. BOOKS ON RURAL AFFAIRS.

COBBETT'S EDITION OF TULL'S HUSBANDRY (Price 15s.): THE HORSE-HOEING HUSBANDRY; OR, A TREATISE on the Principles of TILLAGE and VEGETATION, wherein is taught a method of introducing a sort of VINEYARD CULTURE into the CORN-FIELDS, in order to increase their Product and diminish the common expense. By JETHRO TULL, of Shalborne, in the county of Berks. To which is prefixed, AN INTRODUCTION, explanatory of some circumstances connected with the History and Division of the Work; and containing an Account of certain Experiments of recent date, by WILLIAM COBBETT.—From this famous book I learned all my principles relative to farming, gardening, and planting. It really, without a pun, goes to the root of the subject. Before I read this book I had seen enough of effects, but really knew nothing about the causes. It contains the foundation of all knowledge in the cultivation of the earth.

COBBETT'S YEAR'S RESIDENCE IN AMERICA, WITH A MAP (Price 5s.); treating of the Face of the Country, the Climate, the Soil, the Products, the Mode of Cultivating the Land, the Prices of Land, of Labour, of Food, of Raiment; of the expenses of Housekeeping, and of the usual manner of Living; of the Manners and Customs of the People; and of the Institutions of the Country, Civil, Political, and Religious; in three Parts.—The map is a map of the United States. The book contains a *Journal for the Weather for one whole year*; and it has an account of my farming in that country; and also an account of the causes of poor Birkbeck's failure in his undertaking. A book very neces-

sary to all men of property who emigrate to the United States.

COBBETT'S ENGLISH GARDENER (Price 6s.): OR, A TREATISE on the Situation, Soil, Enclosing and Laying-out of Kitchen-gardens; on the Making and Managing the Hot-beds and Green Houses; and on the Propagation and Cultivation of all sorts of Kitchen-garden Plants, and of Fruit-Trees, whether of the Garden or the Orchard. And also on the Formation of Shrubberies and Flower-Gardens; and on the Propagation and Cultivation of the several sorts of Shrubs and Flowers; concluding with a KALENDAR, giving Instructions relative to the Sowings, Plantings, Prunings, and other labours, to be performed in the Gardens, in each Month of the Year. A complete book of the kind. A plan of a kitchen garden, and little plates to explain the works of pruning, grafting, and budding. But it is here, as in all my books, the principles that are valuable; it is a knowledge of these that fills the reader with delight in the pursuit. I wrote a *Gardener for America*, and the vile wretch who pirated it there had the baseness to leave out the dedication. No pursuit is so rational as this, as an amusement or relaxation, and none so innocent and so useful. It naturally leads to *early rising*; to sober contemplation; and is conducive to health. Every young man should be a gardener, if possible, whatever else may be his pursuits.

COBBETT'S WOODLANDS (Price 14s.); OR, A TREATISE on the Preparing of Ground for Planting; on the Planting; on the Cultivating; on the Pruning; and on the Cutting down of Forest Trees and Underwoods; describing the usual Growth and Size and the Uses of each Sort of Tree, the Seed of each, the Season and Manner of collecting the Seed, the Manner of Preserving and Sowing it, and also the Manner of Managing the Young Plants until fit to plant out; the TREES being arranged in Alphabetical Order, and the List of them, including those of America as well as those of England, and the English, French, and Latin Name being prefixed to the Directions relative to each Tree respectively.—This work takes every tree at ITS SEED, and carries an account of it to the cutting down and converting to its uses.

COBBETT'S CORN BOOK (Price 5s.); OR, A TREATISE ON COBBETT'S CORN: containing Instructions for Propagating and Cultivating the Plant, and for Harvesting and Preserving the Crop; and also an Account of the several Uses to which the Produce is applied, with minute Directions relative to each Mode of Application.—This edition I sell at 5s. that it may get into numerous hands. I have had, even *this year*, a noble crop of this corn: and I undertake to pledge myself, that this corn will be in general cultivation in England, in *two or three years* from this time, in spite of all that fools and malignant asses can say against it. When I get time to go out into the country, amongst the labourers in KENT, SUSSEX, HANTS, WILTS, and BERKS, who are now more worthy of encouragement and good living

than they ever were, though they were always excellent; I promise myself the pleasure of seeing this beautiful crop growing in all their gardens, and to see every man of them once more with a bit of meat on his table and in his satchel, instead of the *infamous potato*.

4. MANAGEMENT OF NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

COBBETT'S PAPER AGAINST GOLD (*Price 5s.*); or, The History and Mystery of the Bank of England, of the Debt, of the Stocks, of the Sinking Fund, and of all the other Tricks and Contrivances carried on by the means of Paper Money.—This is the *tenth edition* of this work, which will, I trust, be admired, long after the final destruction of the horrible system which it exposes. It is the A, B, C, of Paper-money learning. Every young man should read it with attention.

THE CURSE OF PAPER MONEY; showing the evils produced in America by Paper-money. By WM. GOUGE; and Reprinted, with a Preface, by WM. COBBETT, M.P. *Price 4s.*

EQUITABLE ADJUSTMENT: FOUR LETTERS TO THE HONOURABLE JOHN STUART WORTLEY, in Answer to his "Brief Inquiry into the True Award of an Equitable Adjustment between the Nation and its Creditors." *Price 2s.*

COBBETT'S RURAL RIDES. (*Price 5s.*) **RURAL RIDES** in the Counties of Surrey, Kent, Sussex, Hampshire, Wiltshire, Gloucestershire, Herefordshire, Worcestershire, Somersetshire, Oxfordshire, Berkshire, Essex, Suffolk, Norfolk, and Hertfordshire: with Economical and Political Observations relative to Matters applicable to, and illustrated by, the State of those Counties respectively.—These rides were performed on *horseback*. If the Members of the Government had *read* them, only just *read* them, last year, when they were collected and printed in a volume, they *could not* have helped foreseeing all the violences that have taken place, and especially in *these very counties*; and foreseeing them, they must have been devils in reality if they had not done something to prevent them. This is such a book as *statesmen* ought to read.

COBBETT'S POOR MAN'S FRIEND (*Price 8d.*); or, a Defence of the Rights of those who do the Work and fight the Battles. This is my *favourite* work. I bestowed more labour upon it than upon any large volume that I ever wrote. Here it is proved, that, according to all laws, divine as well as human, no one is to die with hunger amidst an abundance of food.

COBBETT'S EMIGRANT'S GUIDE (*Price 2s. 6d.*); in **TEN LETTERS**, Addressed to the **TAXPAYERS OF ENGLAND**; containing Information of every kind, necessary to persons who are about to emigrate; including several authentic and most interesting Letters from English Emigrants, now in America, to their relations in England; and

an Account of the Prices of House and Land; recently obtained from America by Mr. Cobbett. A New Edition.—Here all the Information is contained that any one going to the United States of *America* can want, down to the most minute particulars; and here it is shown, that a man, who does not wish to be starved, or to be a slave, ought not to emigrate to any other country.

COBBETT'S MANCHESTER LECTURES. This is a small duodecimo volume (*Price 2s. 6d.*), and it contains Six Lectures that I delivered at Manchester in the winter of 1831. In these Lectures I have gone fully into the State of the Country, and have put forth what I deem the proper Remedies for that State. I have fully discussed the questions of Debt, Dead Weight, Sinecures, and Pensions, Church, Crown Lands, Army, and Navy, and I defy all the doctors of political economy to answer me that book. It contains a statement of the propositions which, please God, I mean to make as a ground work of relief to our country.

USURY LAWS (*Price 3s. 6d.*); or, **LENDING AT INTEREST**; also the Exaction and Payment of certain Church-fees, such as Pew-rents, Burial-fees, and the like, together with forestalling Traffic; all proved to be repugnant to the Divine and Ecclesiastical Law, and destructive to Civil Society. To which is prefixed a Narrative of the Controversy between the Author and Bishop Coppingier, and of the sufferings of the former in consequence of his Adherence to the Truth. By the Rev. JEREMIAH O'CALLAGHAN, Roman Catholic Priest. With a DEDICATION to the "SOCIETY OF FRIENDS," by WILLIAM COBBETT.—Every young man should read this book, the *history* of which, besides the learned matter, is very curious. The "JESUITS," as they call them, in *France*, ought to read this book; and then tell the world how they can find the *impudence* to preach the *Catholic Religion* and to *uphold the funding system* at the same time.

5. HISTORY.

COBBETT'S HISTORY OF THE PROTESTANT REFORMATION in ENGLAND and IRELAND (*Price 4s. 6d.*), showing how that Event has impoverished and degraded the main body of the People in those Countries: in a Series of Letters, addressed to all sensible and just Englishmen: also **PART II.** (*Price 3s. 6d.*); containing a List of the Abbeys, Priories, Nunneries, Hospitals, and other Religious Foundations, in England and Wales, and in Ireland, confiscated, seized on, or alienated, by the Protestant "Reformation" Sovereigns and Parliaments.—There are *two Editions*, one in *Duodecimo* and one in *Royal Octavo*, each in *two volumes*. The last was printed on the notion that the *rich Catholics* would like to have the work in a finer form. It was an error; and as it is better to sell books than to keep them, this fine edition is sold for *ten shillings*: the small edition for *8s.* This is the book that has done

the business of the Established Church! This book has been translated into all the living languages, and there are two Stereotype Editions of it in the United States of America. This is the source whence are now pouring in the petitions for the abolition of tithes!

COBBETT'S ROMAN HISTORY (*Price 6s.*); VOL. I. in ENGLISH and FRENCH, from the Foundation of Rome to the Battle of Actium; selected from the best Authors, ancient and modern, with a series of Questions at the end of each chapter; for the use of schools and young persons in general. VOL. II. AN ABRIDGED HISTORY OF THE EMPERORS, in FRENCH and ENGLISH: being a continuation of the HISTORY OF THE ROMAN REPUBLIC, published by the same Authors, on the same plan, for the use of schools and young persons in general.—This work is in *French and English*. It is intended as an *Exercise-book*, to be used with my *French Grammar*; and it is sold at a *very low price*, to place it within the reach of young men in general. As a *history* it is edifying. It is necessary for every man who has any pretensions to book-knowledge, to know something of the history of that famous people; and I think this is the best abridgment that ever was published. As an *Exercise-book* it is complete, the translation being as literal and simple as possible. It consists of *two thick duodecimo volumes*, and is, therefore, as *cheap as possible* to avoid loss upon mere paper and print; but I wish it to be within the reach of great numbers of young men.

HISTORY OF THE LIFE OF ANDREW JACKSON, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, from his Birth in 1767, to the present time; with a Portrait. Abridged and compiled by WILLIAM COBBETT, M.P. for Oldham. *Price 3s. boards.*

COBBETT'S HISTORY OF THE REGENCY AND REIGN OF GEORGE IV.—This work is published in Nos. at 6d. each; and it does *justice* to the late "*mild and merciful*" King. *Price*, in boards, 10s. 6d.

LA FAYETTE'S LIFE. (*Price 1s*) A brief Account of the Life of that brave and honest man, translated from the French, by Mr. JAMES COBBETT.

6. TRAVELS.

MR. JOHN COBBETT'S LETTERS FROM FRANCE (*Price 4s.*); containing Observations on that Country during a Journey from Calais to the South, as far as Limoges; then back to Paris; and then, after a Residence, from the Eastern Parts of France, and through parts of the Netherlands; commencing in April, and ending in December, 1824.

TOUR IN SCOTLAND by Mr. COBBETT: the tour taken in the autumn of 1832, and the book written during the tour. It is a small duodecimo volume, the price of which is two shillings and sixpence.

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